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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE CZAR IN DANGER

A Scheme to Assassinate the Ruler of Russia.

DISCOVERED BY THE POLICE

The Plot Was Hatched by Dynamiters in This Country.

CAN TYNAN BE EXTRADITED?

The Other Conspirators Who Have Been Arrested in Glasgow and Rotterdam.

STORY OF THE TYNAN CONSPIRACY

The Prime Movers in the Plot, Fenians in America, but the London Police Knew Their Plans.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A communication of a semi-official character was issued this afternoon touching the arrest of the alleged dynamite conspirators, Tynan and Bell. The communication says, among other things, that the Scotland Yard officials have been fully aware for some time past that a gang of desperadoes has been engaged in America in preparing the details and arranging the ramifications of an extensive and diabolical plot to perpetrate a dynamite outrage in England and establish a reign of terror.

Chief Inspector Melville of the metropolitan police has had charge of the Scotland Yard arrangements for frustrating the designs of the conspirators, and gradually, and with great secrecy, drew a network around the plotters. The fact was known to the police that the conspirators were in close communication with prominent Russian Nihilists in the United States, and through this information the police were enabled to discover, upon almost undoubted evidence, that the conspiracy had recently developed a scheme to perpetrate an outrage upon the Czar upon the occasion of his visit to England.

The Prime Movers.

The prime movers of the plot were Fenians in America, and when they had carried their conspiracy as far as they could in the United States, Tynan and the other principal agents were sent to Europe to put the designs of the plotters into operation. They left America as secretly as possible, coming by different routes. Their arrival was known, however, and their every movement was dogged by the Scotland Yard detectives.

After treating of the arrest of the dynamiters and the capture by the police of all of their documents, &c., the communication adds that Bell was assigned to go to Scotland to direct a series of outrages there, the necessary explosives to be sent to him from Belgium as they might be required. When Bell was taken into custody he had between £300 and £400 in cash upon his person, together with American letters of credit.

Hatched in the United States.

The Central News says that the plot, in which it is charged Tynan, Bell, Wallace, and Kearney were implicated, was hatched in the United States, and that it was widespread in its ramifications, not only in England, but in various Continental countries. The conspiracy was started months ago, and although those connected with it thought they were working with the utmost secrecy, so far as the authorities were concerned, there were among the plotters two or three agents of the British Government, who kept the London police advised of every move that was made or proposed by the conspirators from the very inception of the plot. The police here knew even the names of the men who were selected by the American Revolutionary Society to cause explosions in England and on the Continent.

It was well known that ever since the defeat of the Irish Home Rule bill the physical force party had been active in the spread of its propaganda, and steps were at once taken closely but secretly to watch those who it was anticipated would be likely to enter into a conspiracy against the Government. Thus the fact of the conspiracy was learned, the British agents in the United States completely deluding the chief plotters into the belief that they were bitter enemies of the English Government and would go to any lengths to secure the freedom of Ireland. It was learned that the conspirators were in alliance with the Fenians, Anarchists, and Nihilists, and that they were all working together. The Nihilists, who do not appear to have been specially interested in freeing Ireland from the British yoke, subscribed funds and dynamite for the leaders, but only on the express condition that "business" should be done on the Continent.

The Czar's Visit the Time.

The visit of the Czar and Czarina to the Queen at Balmoral and their subsequent journey to France were deemed by the Nihilists to be the most suitable occasions on which to attempt the life of their Imperial Majesties. The donors to the funds in America, however insisted that a blow should first be struck at England. It can be stated in this connection that Inspector Melville recently went to Paris, where, it is supposed, he conferred with the police as to the best means of circumventing the plans of the conspirators. At that time the English papers were not aware of the existence of the plot, and in their comments on the Inspector's journey to Paris they stated, while pointing out the existence in London of a large Anarchist colony, that the Czar would without doubt be far safer in England without any police protection than he would be in Paris with all the safeguards that might be adopted by the police of that city. The result of the knowledge obtained by the police does not appear to bear out the claims made by the newspapers.

It is stated that the conspirators, before they left the United States, were taught how to mix chemicals to form high explosives, and the use of clockwork to cause explosions. Their teacher was a Russian professor. Through him the Nihilists and Fenians were brought together, and it was due to his efforts that the alliance between them was entered into.

Magazine of the Plotters.

The police here in their investigations early learned that the magazine of the plotters was located at Berchem, a suburb of Antwerp, and when the plans for the arrest were complete, the authorities of that city were notified and an attempt was made to arrest the men in the house where the explosives were stored. This, however, failed, but it is thought almost certain that the two men, Kearney and Haines, alias Wallace, who were arrested at Rotterdam, are the Irishmen who lived in the house at Berchem.

Kearney sent Bell to Glasgow for the purpose of sounding the physical force party there as to their willingness to resort to the use of dynamite.

It has been learned that while Tynan was in Paris he consorted with notorious Anarchists and Nihilists. He always had plenty of money, which he spent freely among his associates. He was voted a "good fellow," but there were those among his companions who did not approve of his air of braggadocio and threats of vengeance against England. It was thought that he did altogether too much talking, and he was several times warned that his tongue would get him in trouble with the police if he did not put a curb upon it.

In No Hurry for Tynan.

It is not expected that Tynan will be extradited until the conclusion of the Czar's visit to France.

Great praise is awarded to Inspector Melville for his work in shadowing and arresting the conspirators. It is believed that his work has put the quietus on a plot that, had it been successful, would have been far-reaching in its results, and which would have made matters worse for Ireland instead of bettering her condition.

The leading members of the Nationalist Party emphatically disavow any sympathy with the physical force party, whose ideas they characterize as chimerical and tending to undo whatever advance has been made in the Irish cause within recent years.

Dispatches received here from Rotterdam say that two more presumed dynamiters have been arrested in that city.

The police of Antwerp, upon advices from London, searched a house at Berchem, a suburb of Antwerp, and found a number of bombs and a quantity of explosives. The tenants of the house are said to have been two Irishmen, who suddenly disappeared a few days ago, and it is supposed that they are the two men who were arrested in Rotterdam.

Kearney Identified.

A dispatch to The Globe from Rotterdam says that one of the alleged dynamiters arrested there has been identified as J. F. Kearney of New-York, who was concerned in the blowing up of the Glasgow Gas Works.

It is learned that during Tynan's tour of the Continent and up to the time of his arrest at Boulogne, yesterday morning, he posed as a courier of Queen Victoria, charged with the duty of conveying an autograph letter from the Queen to the Czar at Copenhagen. Bell, the man arrested in Glasgow, was Tynan's secretary.

The Globe asserts that the Clan-na-Gael has been supplying Tynan and the other dynamiters with ample funds. Tynan had a large sum of money about him when he was arrested. His principal drink while in Boulogne was champagne.

It is learned that the name of the second man arrested in Rotterdam to-day is Haines. The formal charge made against Bell, the alleged dynamiter arrested in Glasgow, is that he contravened Section 59 of the Explosive Substances act of 1883, which declares that any person while a subject of her Majesty the Queen who shall supply material or aid or abet crime under the act is thereby guilty of felony.

The Scotland Yard officials say that the headquarters of the dynamite conspiracy are in London, but that the London police have been kept informed of the movements of the conspirators by informers in Chicago and New-York.

Can Tynan Be Extradited?

The question whether Tynan can be extradited or not is being exhaustively discussed in this afternoon's newspapers. The St. James's Gazette says that in 1883 the Government of France refused to extradite Tynan and Walsh on the ground that their offense was a political one, and, consequently, not covered by the extradition treaty then in existence between Great Britain and France. The treaty has since been extended to cover such offenses, and within the last three years a number of French Anarchists have been extradited under the amended treaty. The British authorities, the Gazette says, are therefore confident that they will be able to secure the extradition of Tynan. In legal circles, however, there is considerable doubt about his extradition, as the question must arise whether or not the treaty is retroactive.

A report is in circulation here that it was the intention of Tynan to perpetrate an outrage at Balmoral Castle during the visit of the Czar to Queen Victoria at that place. The rumor is probably due to the story told by Tynan during his tour of the Continent that he was a courier of the Queen, intrusted with an autograph letter from her Majesty to be delivered to the Czar at Copenhagen.

Among the papers found in possession of Bell when he was arrested at Glasgow were several telegrams from Tynan, in one of which Bell is instructed to "come to Boulogne and leave the rotten stuff [meaning the explosives] behind."

After being remanded in the police court at Glasgow this morning, Bell was removed to jail and locked in a cell. He immediately became greatly excited and a physician was summoned to attend him. The Scotland Yard officials have directed the Glasgow authorities to send Bell to London.

TYNAN IN REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Was in the Custom House for a While and Left Here Seven Weeks Ago.

The name of "No. 1" was unknown to James Carey, the informer, and to his confederates in the Phoenix Park assassinations.

Many and wild were the conjectures as to his identity. It was boldly asserted that a Gen. Macaderras of St. Louis, who had engaged in the Fenian fiasco of 1865, was the mysterious leader, but the denial was prompt and conclusive.

The first public announcement that "No. 1" might be Tynan was late in March, 1888, when the English Government was reported to have given up hope of extraditing "Tynan," the man wanted. In a week the name of the man suspected was given as Tynan. He, with John Walsh and P. J. Sheridan,

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CRIPPLED BY THE GALE

VESSELS BRING IN TALES OF DISASTER AT SEA.

The Norwegian Bark Viva Forced to Seek Port for Examination and Repairs—An Oil-Laden Ship That Was Burned Believed to Have Been the State of Maine—The Bark Charles Racine Suffers Considerable Damage.

Echoes of the gale which prevailed off the North Atlantic coast on Sept. 7, 8, and 9 continue to reach port with incoming vessels. One victim, the Norwegian bark Viva, bound from Savannah for Glasgow, put into this port yesterday, minus part of her spars and rigging, for examination and repairs.

In addition to the reports of the storm's damage to shipping comes the news of the burning of an oil-laden ship. There were evidences that the crew had escaped in the boats, but the name of the craft was not learned. It is believed that she was the American ship State of Maine, Capt. A. D. P. Nickels, which sailed from New-York Sept. 4 for Shanghai with 56,000 cases of oil.

The steamship Adria, which arrived at Boston Sunday, reported sighting the burning vessel on Sept. 9, in latitude 35 degrees 36 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees 28 minutes west. Flames were pouring out of the after part of the craft, and only the foremast and yards were standing. The davits remained intact, but the boats were gone.

The crew may be drifting about on the ocean, but more probably was picked up by some vessel not yet arrived at its destination.

Saw Hulk of Burning Ship.

The disabled bark Viva also sighted the hulk of a burning vessel on Sept. 11, in latitude 40 degrees 12 minutes north, longitude 69 degrees 30 minutes west. There were no signs of life aboard, and only the hull remained. This was evidently the same vessel, drifted under the influence of the Gulf Stream to a point northerly and easterly of the point at which she had been sighted by the Adria.

The latest report was brought in yesterday by the White Star Line freight steamship Nomadic, which saw the burning vessel on Sept. 13, in latitude 40 degrees 35 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees 10 minutes west, still further northward, but a little westward of the longitude in which she was seen by the Viva. She had then drifted into the steamship track, and was about 180 miles east of New-York.

The fire had burned itself out, after consuming the top hamper and the interior of the hull, and leaving little more than the copper-sheathed bottom, which, relieved of so much weight, floated high on the water, exposing a wide band of the copper and drawing probably not more than eighteen feet.

It was said at the offices of the Standard Oil Company yesterday that the ill-fated craft was probably the State of Maine, as it is a month since any other sailing vessels have left port oil laden.

The Viva in a Sorry Plight.

The State of Maine was built at Damariscotta, Me., in 1878, by Haggett & Co., and was owned by J. C. Nickels of Searsport, Me. She was of 1,467 gross tonnage, 216 feet in length, 40 feet beam, and 24 feet draft.

The bark Viva was in a sorry plight when she came into port yesterday. Jibboom, foremast, main topgallant, and mizzen topmasts were gone, and her bulwarks were stove. The tug Wallace B. Flint had picked her up fifteen miles outside the Hook and towed her to an anchorage off Clifton, S. I.

Capt. Jansen reported that he sailed from Savannah, Aug. 30, with naval stores for Glasgow. The voyage was without incident until Sept. 9, when about 140 miles south of Nantucket Shoals he ran into a hurricane. The wind came fast from the east, hauling later to the southward. The Viva was standing on the starboard tack, close hauled, and as the wind freshened sail was shortened to storm canvas, and everything made snug for the coming blow.

That was at 10 o'clock in the morning. The wind soon combed up an ugly sea, and increased in fury until the ship lay over nearly on her beam ends. The canvas did not stand it long. A lower topsail burst into ribbons, and one piece after another the canvas was ripped into rags.

Even the furled light sails and courses were torn from the sea gaskets. The bark lay over now till the water reached the hatches on the port side. Capt. Jansen decided then to cut away the foremast.

The seas were now sweeping over the craft, and the men worked with difficulty. One comber tore the lifeboat from its lashings forward and swept it aft, where it was demolished against the mizzenmast, and another wave carried the wreckage into the sea. The water tank, containing 500 gallons of water, was next torn from its iron bonds and swept overboard.

Hard Work for the Crew.

The crew worked for an hour, cutting away the standing rigging of the foremast on the weather side, and the big stick went by the board with all attached. The bark gradually righted, but the weight of water on the port side broke away the port bulwarks and waist.

With the falling of the foremast, the jibboom, main topgallant mast and mizzen topmast, with all attached, were carried away, and the men on deck narrowly escaped the falling spars. They lay over the deck and in the sea, and dangled above in a tangled mass of rigging, and as the ship rolled and pitched, the seas washing over her, they were flung wildly about, and the crew was well-nigh helpless.

Considerable extra damage was thus done, and, as the pounding of the foremast against the port side threatened serious consequences, every effort was bent to cut away the port rigging which held it, and this was finally accomplished.

The gale lasted for twelve hours. When it was over the crew got to work clearing away the wreckage, setting things to rights as far as possible, and bending spare sails to such yards as were left. The bark was then headed for New-York for repairs.

Capt. Jansen reported that on Sept. 11, two hours before he sighted the burning hulk of the vessel supposed to be the State of Maine, he saw a dismasted vessel, evidently a brigantine. An oil steamer was circling about her. It is thought that she may have been the brigantine Margaret E. Dean, Capt. Dowling, which sailed from

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SUICIDE BEFORE DROWNING.

Captain and Mate of a Wrecked Vessel Take Their Lives.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Sept. 14.—The Italian bark Monte Tabor, with a cargo of salt, struck on Peaked Hill Bars about midnight last night. The survivors say that soon afterward her captain, made desperate by his situation, shot himself with his revolver. The mate, fearing death by drowning, drew his razor across his throat and dropped dead into the sea.

It is considered a suspicious circumstance that both the Captain and chief officer of the bark should have committed suicide. Sheriff Whitcomb will probably hold the rescued seamen until the arrival of United States officers from Boston. The sailors not being able to converse in English, it has thus far been impossible to get at the bottom of the facts in the case, but a report is current that a mutiny may have broken out on board and that the wrecking of the vessel was only a natural consequence.

When the bark broke up, which she did in an hour after striking, her crew of twelve men clung to the deckhouse and went over the side with it. Five lost their hold and were swept into the sea and drowned. The others reached shore exhausted, and were taken to Peaked Hill Station and cared for. The first known of the disaster was when the seven survivors were found on the beach.

The Captain's name was F. Dellacassa, and the vessel sailed from Trapani July 31 for Boston with a cargo of 900 tons of salt, consigned to George E. Downs, of Boston. It was fully insured in a New-York company. The Monte Tabor was a wooden bark of 592 tons gross, and 567 net. She was 153 feet long, 32 feet broad and 19 feet 7 inches deep. She was built at Verazza in 1873, and hailed from Genoa, Italy.

The body of the mate was washed ashore at Race Point at 9 o'clock. About 10:30 o'clock two other bodies were picked up on the shore, one with the throat cut. This makes two members of the ship's company who committed suicide or were murdered.

One of the saved men can talk a little French, and he gave the names of the crew, and also states that the Captain and mate committed suicide as soon as the bark struck. The names of the saved are: Casserolla Rappella, Francisco Otsiro, Angelo Caseso, Mindola, Bergozza, Miguel Leota, seamen; Magillo Fortunato, boatswain; Sebastano Sabbato, boy. The lost are Capt. Louis Genero, Mate Kappella Giovanni, Olivero Manuelo, the cook; Eppolito Brazzo and Borenella Sappelo, seamen.

EDWARD O'FARRELL DEFAULTS.

His Accounts as Postmaster at Bayonne, N. J., $1,120 Short.

BAYONNE, Sept. 14.—Ex-Postmaster Edward O'Farrell of Bayonne, N. J., is accused of being a defaulter to the Federal Government, and has disappeared. Mr. O'Farrell was officially notified to refund a shortage of $1,120.72 to the Post Office Department, but failed to comply, and his bondsmen expect to make good the amount. Police Recorder Patrick W. Connelly, one of the bondsmen, authorizes these statements and guarantees their accuracy.

Only a few persons know of the alleged defalcation and the disappearance of the ex-Postmaster, who was virtually driven from office last Summer under conditions unknown to the public. Mr. O'Farrell's accounts were investigated last year by Inspectors of the Post Office Department, and a shortage was then found, but was made good by him through his bondsmen. Previously Mr. O'Farrell bore an excellent reputation.

Recorder Connelly to-day said that last Thursday a draft from the Post Office Department for the amount of the alleged shortage was served upon Mr. O'Farrell, and that Mr. O'Farrell has fifteen days in which to settle. In case of his failure to do so, a similar notice will be served upon the bondsmen, who will have to make good the amount demanded by the postal authorities. The Recorder added that he had sent for the delinquent ex-Postmaster and had tried to find him, but without success.

Edward O'Farrell was appointed Postmaster at Bayonne May 1, 1895. He was confirmed and received a four years' commission as Postmaster Dec. 3, 1895. He surprised Bayonne by resigning his office last June. He was succeeded July 16 by the present incumbent, John W. Goddard.

Ex-Postmaster O'Farrell is a well-known Democrat who has been prominent locally, and was influential in Irish societies and in the Knights of Labor. He represented the Fifth Ward in the City Council two terms. He was a boilermaker.

Killed by a Revolving Saw.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 14.—Coroner Nutt of Ozone Park was notified yesterday of a fatal accident that occurred in Queens Saturday night. William Horton, employed in Callister's carriage factory, got too close to a circular saw that was making 1,800 revolutions a minute. His head was nearly cut in two. Dr. P. M. Wood of this village was summoned. He tried to dress the wound, but Horton died late Saturday night. He was sixty years old and leaves a wife.

Bicyclists Beat an Old Man.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 14.—Frederick Weeks, who lives on the road between Woodbury and this place, was set upon by a party of bicyclists last night and was beaten until insensible, without any apparent reason. The old man was asked the distance to this village, and when he said it was about eight miles from his home, the bicyclists became angry and attacked Weeks. After beating him, they departed. The old man was carried into his house and the authorities of this village are looking for the bicyclists.

Pall Bearers Fell Into a Grave.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 14.—While lowering the body of Henry Rhodes of Greenwich Point into a grave which had been prepared for it in the cemetery here yesterday afternoon, L. R. Crandall and D. W. N. Stewart, two of the pall bearers, fell into the grave. There were six pall bearers, and after the Rev. W. W. Wilson had ceased praying, the pall bearers started to get the ropes to lower the body. Their weight on the side of the grave caused it to cave, and Crandall and Stewart fell in. Neither was hurt.

Peter Thought He Could Fly.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—Peter Schlisko, aged fifty-four, an inmate of the Springside Home, thought he could fly, and this morning jumped from the roof of the home. He was very badly injured in a sixty-foot fall, and the doctors at the hospital do not believe that he can recover.

MAINE GIVES HER ANSWER

Fifty Thousand Plurality Against Free Silver.

GRAND NON-PARTISAN VICTORY

Sound Money Democrats Join with Republicans in Repudiating the Cheap-Money Heresy.

REED'S PLURALITY OVER 11,000

Dingley's Figures Fall Little Short of the Speaker's—Complete Rout of the Bryanites.

The election in Maine was for Governor, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and county offices. There were five candidates for Governor: Llewellyn Powers, (Rep.;) Melvin P. Frank, (Dem.;) William H. Clifford, (Nat. Dem.;) the Rev. A. S. Ladd, (Pro.,) and Luther C. Bateman, (Pop.)

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—Maine has given a plurality of 50,000 for sound money.

The Republicans and sound-money Democrats together have routed the Bryan Democracy and repudiated the cheap money heresy, expressing their sentiments in a plurality about 12,000 greater than ever before was given in this State.

All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected by tremendous majorities. Speaker Reed's majority in his district is over 11,000; Dingley's is over 10,000.

The Gubernatorial candidate of the National Democracy received small support. This was due in part to the conviction that the victory over the silverites would be more emphatic if the votes of all who believed in sound money should be cast for one candidate.

Mr. Clifford, the standard-bearer of the National Democratic Party, was also handicapped, in that his name did not appear on the official ballot.

There is great rejoicing all over the State at the complete rout of the Bryanites.

Candidate Sewall has had a miserable night of it at his home in Bath. His own ward went against the doctrine he advocates. The Democratic vote in the ward was smaller than it ever was before.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Portland gives the following vote: Powers, 4,003; Frank, 2,071; Clifford, 112; Bateman, 25; Ladd, 163. This gives Powers 1,935 plurality, against the 1,880 plurality of Cleaves over Johnson in 1894.

The City of Dearing gives the following vote: Powers, 753; Frank, 288; Ladd, 34; Bateman, 8; Clifford, 23. This gives Powers 515 plurality, against the 340 plurality of Cleaves over Johnson in 1894.

Figures from the First District for Congressman are not yet complete, but so far as received indicate that Thomas B. Reed has over 11,000 plurality over Staples, (Dem.) This is a gain of over 3,000, and probably the gain will grow larger as the figures come in.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 14.—Complete returns from Androscoggin County give Powers 5,611; Frank, 2,293; Bateman, 284; Ladd, 142; Clifford, 33. In 1894 the county gave Cleaves 4,348; Johnson, 3,745; Hussey, 233; Bateman, 288; Knowlton, 42. Congressman Dingley estimates his majority as rising 10,000.

FARMINGTON, Me., Sept. 14.—Complete returns from the county, with the exception of two plantations, give a total Republican plurality of 1,741, in a total vote of 2,531, a gain of nearly 500 over 1894, and 1,300 over 1892.

REJOICING IN PORTLAND.

Speaker Reed Says the Country Will Follow Maine's Example.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—When it became sure that the State had made big Republican gains, the members of the Lincoln Club procured Chandler's Band, and paraded the streets, firing rockets and Roman candles. They proceeded to the residence of Speaker Reed and with cheers called him out. Mr. Reed appeared and made a brief speech. He said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I told you some time ago that Maine would beat her record, and she has done it, and the First District has beaten its record. The last time I spoke here I invited you to do this, and now you have done it. I don't think you did this because I told you to, for I have noticed that you have ideas of your own and are amply able to carry them out.

"By this election you have cleared up some trouble for the Democracy. Their ticket has had two appendages so far, but this election will assist us in removing one of them.

"The star of Sewall is sinking and the star of Watson is rising, but as neither of them is of the first magnitude, we cannot tell just where they are until we have time to take other observations. [Great laughter.]

"The result in Maine indicates to my mind that our people intend to dispose of this silver question in a very decided fashion. We often hear that the West is not like the East, but I don't think there is much difference between the West and East on such occasions as this, unless the men of the West are more demonstrative than we are. I have never been in any place in the West that I have not found State of Maine men, who, if they had staid at home, might have helped to make it as great as they made the West.

"The same arguments that influence us influence them, and the example you have to-day given them will go a great way and do a great deal of good. Our results are so conspicuous that they will surprise the whole country. We have surpassed our own best hopes—what more can I say?—and the hopes of Maine for her country are always very high."

After Mr. Reed's speech the Lincoln Club marched and serenaded Gov. Cleaves, George P. Westcott, and Charles F. Libby at the Cumberland Club. Mr. Libby made

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BALLINGTON BOOTH ORDAINED.

Becomes a Minister of the Evangelical Church.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Ballington Booth, Commander of the American Volunteers, was to-day ordained a Presbyter of the Evangelical Church. The officiating minister was Bishop Fallows of St. Paul's Church, where the ceremony was performed. All the staff officers under Commander Booth will also be ordained members of a Protestant Church, among them Col. Fielding of Chicago, Col. Wooley of Buffalo, and Major Blackhurst of San Francisco.

The fact that the leader of the new salvation army was to be ordained was kept a secret until to-day, and the announcement was a surprise to his friends and the Volunteers. The ordination means a radical departure from the fundamental Salvation Army law as laid down by the Commander's father and a close affiliation with the Church organizations. Commander Booth addressed the Protestant ministers of Chicago at the First Methodist Church in the morning, explaining that it was the aim of the Volunteers to become an auxiliary of the Church, reaching those whom the Church did not. The ministers were won over to his support by the fervent appeal for recognition and aid.

At a meeting of the Volunteers and their friends to-night in the People's Institute Theatre, Commander Booth announced that Col. Fielding had been promoted to be Brigadier General, in command of the Northwestern forces.

BROOKLYN BOY SHOOTS HIMSELF

Reported that He Was Lovesick and Attempted Suicide.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 14.—Although Edward Tyson of Brooklyn, a student in the Hackettstown Seminary, shot himself in the left temple in his room on Saturday night, it did not become public until to-day. Tyson, it is alleged, tried to commit suicide. This he denies, and says the shooting was an accident.

Tyson, according to a report, was desperately in love with a young Brooklyn woman, and for this reason was sent to the Hackettstown school. While there it is said he was very homesick and despondent, and, securing a pistol, tried to kill himself. He was removed from the school to his home in Brooklyn this morning.

Doctors in Hackettstown tried to locate the bullet, but were unsuccessful, and it is said that the X rays will be employed to discover where it has lodged. Tyson, according to the doctors, may be blind from the effects of the shot.

United States Silver Refused.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 14.—Residents of this State returning from British Columbia report that Provincial banks, notably at Victoria, Vancouver, and New-Westminster, refuse to take the United States silver or paper currency at any discount. With a liberal deduction, however, gold is received and Canadian currency given in exchange. Heretofore a 10 per cent. discount has been maintained on United States money in British Columbia, while similar rates, save upon Canadian paper currency, which is discounted at only 2 per cent. in Seattle, prevailed on this side.

Arrested as a Bank Absconder.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—A man said to be Lawrence A. Culver, accused of being the absconding President of a Logan County bank, was arrested on a Vandalia west-bound train to-day. He is charged with taking $30,000 in 1892 and with being a fugitive during the four years succeeding the embezzlement. He refuses to talk.

A National Bank Suspends.

NEW-WHATCOM, Washington, Sept. 14.—Heavy withdrawals caused the suspension of the Bennett National Bank to-day. The liabilities are about $50,000, while the assets are said to be more than sufficient to meet all claims.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for threatening weather and possibly showers in the afternoon, with southwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure had moved last night from the north of Montana to Manitoba. A trough of low pressure extended from East Texas to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Rain had fallen on the northwest border of this trough, and in Florida and in Southern New-England.

The temperature was lower in the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region, and had remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Threatening weather and light rains may be expected to-day in the Atlantic States, fair in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and clearing in the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	56	60	62
6 A. M.	55	59	62
9 A. M.	55	62	63
12 M.	59	69	71
4 P. M.	61	69	73
6 P. M.	59	64	71
9 P. M.	55	64	69
12 P. M.	50	63	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67.50
Weather Bureau	64.00
Corresponding date 1895	56.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	67.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 2, Column 7.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PUTNAM, Conn., Sept. 14.—James Hanse and William Hennessy of Anthony Comstock's detective bureau, who came here yesterday to secure evidence against liquor dealers, were assaulted by a crowd, among them James Ryan, a New-York pugilist. Secretary Thresher of the State Law and Order League came to the city this morning and caused the arrest of Luke Gibney and Levi Smith for assault, and Charles A. Piper for illegal liquor selling. They were bound over to Tuesday next. Ryan cannot be found.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—John Minter of 44 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, jumped from the high viaduct at Hancock Junction Saturday night and was instantly killed. He was on his way to Brooklyn, and got on a wrong train. He was informed of his error, and leaped from the train while it was crossing the viaduct. The body was found yesterday morning.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 14.—Robert Allen, a youth of seventeen years, suddenly became desperately insane last night. He jumped from the second-story window of his residence to the pavement, but was uninjured. He was then taken to the Sylvan Retreat Asylum. Excessive cigarette smoking is given as the cause of the young man's dementia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Lamont to-day designated Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, to represent the War Department in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Antietam. The dedication takes place Sept. 17.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 14.—John L. Whitbeck of Randall was run down and killed by a train on the West Shore Railroad near Fultonville, Saturday night. He was thirty-eight years of age and unmarried.

HILL'S MACHINE A WRECK

Democratic State Organization All Gone to Smash.

ONLY SMALL FRY AT BUFFALO

Convention Likely to be Nothing More than a Wake over the Remains of a Great Party.

THACHER TALKED OF FOR GOVERNOR

Cook Declines to be the Candidate of a Free-Silver Party—Ridgway Eager, but Not Expectant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The final ceremonies over the remains of the once famous and powerful Democratic State machine of David B. Hill will take place in this city Wednesday, when the representatives of the remnant of the old organization will meet in Music Hall to go through the form of naming a State ticket.

Senator Hill will not be a witness of the ceremonies.

Word came here from Rochester that in no circumstances will ex-Secretary of State Frederick Cook take the nomination for Governor. It is said the treatment Hill received at the hands of a petty little Assembly district convention in Albany which tied him up with instructions for the silver ticket and the silver platform of Chicago has disgusted Mr. Cook and routed him out of the list.

The Thacher Boom.

With Mr. Cook out of it, Mayor John Boyd Thacher's boom is just at present the biggest in town. Senator Norton Chase carries it around under his arm. Mr. Chase is boss of the Thacher boom.

"I believe," said he to THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent to-night, "Mr. Thacher will be nominated practically without opposition."

"And upon what platform will he stand?"

"He will stand on the platform of the Chicago Convention."

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Kings is here with a boom of his own, which he is not pushing in any undignified way. Mr. Ridgway will take the nomination if he can get it. He is still in the field.

"No one can tell who is going to be nominated," Mr. Ridgway said to-night. "This is going to be a free and open convention. No bosses are here to prevent the free action of the people. The convention will settle the question of nomination to its own liking. I will take the nomination if I can get it."

They Are All at Sea.

No detail of any sort is settled to-night. Few persons are here who will be potential in Wednesday's circus. Barnum's Circus is here to-night, but it will give way to the silver circus of the alleged Democracy Wednesday. Buffalo to-night seems to be taking more interest in the other circus wherein the animals know enough to seek shelter when it rains. It makes little difference whom the convention shall nominate, for its purpose is to indorse the Chicago ticket, with its Populistic platform and all.

There are said to be some sound-money Democrats among the delegates to the convention from Oneida, the first district of Dutchess, and from Clinton and Ontario Counties, but there is no indication as yet that there will be any sort of fight made in the convention for the maintenance of real Democratic principles.

The old machine is being driven along on to the rocks of free silver. Sound-money Democracy has hailed the crew to jump ashore before it is too late, but the crew has yelled back: "Hang it; we can't. Don't you know we have got to be regulars." And down they go.

No Bosses There.

"There are no bosses here" has already become a cant phrase in Buffalo. The old army that once was invincible is to be represented here by its sub-lieutenants, its sutlers, and its camp followers, many of whom are already trying to climb over each other in their ambitious desire to jump into the shoes of old leaders like Hill, Flower, W. F. Sheehan, Croker, and Grant, and rattle around in them like beans in a tinpail. The crows are around the carrion.

Hill, once idolized by this very crowd, is now being sneered at because he will not come and fall outright into the pit that was dug in Chicago, and that is to be deepened here.

W. F. Sheehan, once the beloved of these same camp followers, is sneered at. His letter last evening cut deep, for many of his old friends are gnashing their teeth over it.

Flower is scoffed at, and that by men who profited well by his presence in politics. The pitiable spectacle is to be presented here of a party that was great committing suicide in the name of regularity.

Even Murphy Is Absent.

Mayor Molloy of Troy was one of the most important arrivals of the day. He said he had hopes that Senator Murphy would come up from Long Branch and remain during the convention at Niagara Falls. The Mayor, however, did not receive any word from the Senator to-night. The Senator told Mayor Molloy last Monday that he would come if the members of his family did not object.

"Senator Murphy," said the Mayor, "has entirely recovered, but his family may not want to have him come up and take any chances."

"Did you see Senator Hill before you started for Buffalo?"

"No, I did not."

"Were you surprised when you heard that he would not come on account of the instructions?"

"Yes, I was rather suprised. Instructions have often been given other delegates by Senator Hill's directions, haven't they?" and the mild-mannered Mayor smiled meaningly.

Word was received to-night that Chairman Hinkley was on the way and would reach here at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will step down and out as Chairman. His successor, in all probability, will be Mayor Molloy, for the friends of Senator Murphy and Tammany Hall are in the saddle.

Every one is saying to-night in answer to all important questions: "Oh, wait until John Sheehan comes."

Mr. Sheehan of Tammany, with his 103 votes at his back, is to be a big toad in

this muddy puddle. He is coming back to his native town with much display and beating of tom-toms. One thousand braves are coming with him. There will be bands of music to escort them. With appropriate cadence they will play "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah! Hurrah!" It will be a big day for Sheehan of Tammany, and there will certainly be a personal triumph in it for him. But how about Tammany?

Who is going to write the platform? What men will direct the convention's affairs?

John C. Sheehan, Mayor Molloy, Norton Chase, Bernard J. York, ex-Mayor Kirk of Syracuse, and Norman E. Mack of this city will do most of the directing. They may go into a fight to settle who shall be "leader." Senator Thomas F. Grady may write the platform.

There was a story last night that Gov. Altgeld had come to Buffalo, but this did not turn out to be true. If it had been true, Altgeld would doubtless be the man to write the platform.

A Ticket That Is Favored.

One ticket that is in some favor to-night is this: For Governor—John Boyd Thacher of Albany; for Lieutenant Governor—Charles P. McClelland of Westchester; for Justice of the Court of Appeals—Judge Titus of Buffalo.

Mayor Maguire of Syracuse and ex-Mayor Kirk are here booming ex-Mayor Ryan of their city for Lieutenant Governor. Tammany is favorable to him.

There are few persons up here who take William Sulzer's boom seriously. Tammany does not. Mr. Sulzer will not even get his own vote in the New-York City delegation, for it will be under the unit rule. Sulzer, however, may get a few complimentary votes.

There are two contests—in Wyoming and Monroe Counties.

Snub by Telephone.

There was a little conference in Norman E. Mack's office of the local leaders to-day. Mr. Mack afterward called up Senator Hill at his home in Albany on the telephone, and extended him an invitation to attend the convention.

"Thank you very much for the invitation," replied the Senator, and then the telephone receiver at the Albany end of the wire was hung on the hook.

Mr. Mack sighed.

There is a story in circulation here that J. C. Sheehan recently intimated that he believed it would be best to take the candidate for Governor from the lower section of the State. He said one of the candidates ought to come from Brooklyn, to offset Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. This was the substance of a talk which he had with two friends of ex-Mayor Ryan of Syracuse, who went to New-York to seek his support for Mr. Ryan for Lieutenant Governor.

Tammany May Help Ridgway.

This is taken to mean that Tammany may be for James W. Ridgway for either first or second place. With Fred Cook out of the way, Tammany may favor a ticket made up of Ridgway and Ryan.

No gold Democrats have taken any part in the preliminaries so far. Augustus F. Scheu, once so prominent in the organization in this county, was about the hotels to-night meeting old friends.

"You can count me out this time; I am not with you in the silver business," he said.

To THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent Mr. Scheu said: "I believe that McKinley will carry Erie County by 20,000 plurality."

This is about the figure that John G. Milburn, one of the leaders of the sound-money wing of the party here, estimates McKinley's plurality will be. The sound-money Democrats, Mr. Milburn says, will vote almost solid for McKinley in this county. He also says that William F. Sheehan's letter would deprive Bryan of from 2,000 to 3,000 votes in this county.

Ex-Senator Lorin B. Sessions, once prominent as a Republican, is here as one of the delegates from Chautauqua. He has been a silver man since 1878. He made a speech in favor of free coinage in the State Senate in 1878.

HERRICK WANTS TO BE "BOSS."

Story that It Is He Who Has Unhorsed Senator Hill.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The latest moves on the Democratic checkerboard have convinced the sound-money Democrats here that Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick has taken more than a passing interest in the ante-convention work. Justice Herrick, since he took an active hand in politics, has maintained control of the political situation in Albany. In Senator Hill he has found his strongest rival, and he has been fearful that the Senator would get control of the Albany district.

His great desire to maintain his supremacy in Albany, it is now declared, has brought about a change in the prearranged plans for the course of the State Convention. Senator Hill was to go as an uninstructed delegate, and urge the nomination of Frederick Cook of Rochester for Governor. This would have brought the gold men as well as the silver men to Cook's support, and as the leaders looked at it, his nomination would have been practically unanimous.

But Justice Herrick, so the story runs, saw that if this should be done the control of local affairs would slip away from him; and, rather than have this, he placed himself in a position to succeed to the State leadership. The story how the plan of Senator Hill was upset by a resolution instructing him as a delegate to Buffalo already has been told.

It is said now by Senator Hill's friends that the action of the local district convention was brought about by Justice Herrick. Color is given this allegation by the fact that Justice Herrick now affirms that John Boyd Thacher of this city will be the nominee for Governor, and by the fact that Norton Chase, Mr. Herrick's right-hand man, was one of the first on the ground in Buffalo.

Justice Herrick has held Thacher in the background, refusing to have even the district conventions indorse his candidacy for the Gubernatorial office. If Mr. Thacher should be elected, Justice Herrick would be the recognized leader of the party in this State, and naturally would retain his grip on the local political organization.

COOK NOT A CANDIDATE.

Not Willing to Stand for Governor on a Free-Silver Platform.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Union and Advertiser in an editorial article to-day says:

"Owing to pressure brought to bear from different quarters upon the Hon. Frederick Cook, to allow his name to go before the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo for nomination for Governor, it has become necessary on his behalf and by his authority to announce that under no circumstances could he accept such nomination if tendered.

"The Union is in a position to know, as leaders of the party entitled to know have been advised, that this has been Mr. Cook's attitude toward the proposition of his nomination from the outset. Subsequent circumstances have only served to strengthen his determination, because, while presiding at the reception of Mr. Bryan in this city as matter of courtesy, it would be impossible for him to become a candidate for Governor on a platform ratifying the proceedings of the National Convention of Chicago, supplemented by the letter of acceptance of the candidate for President."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Artists Appreciate it.
Factory Prices.

VOTES THAT ARE IN DOUBT

LARGE BODY OF EX-GREENBACKERS IN CHAUTAUQUA.

Many of Them Likely to Support Bryan—Republicans Say, However, They Will Carry the County by a Larger Majority than Usual—Hundreds of Sound-Money Democrats Against the Chicago Ticket—Business Men Aroused.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—A thousand or more "doubtful" voters in the County of Chautauqua are claimed by the free silverites for Bryan. More than the thousand—perhaps 1,300—are entered on the Republican canvass books as "doubtful," and the frank admission is made that nobody can tell surely how they will vote. Many of them have been Republicans at times in the past. This is about the size of the free-silver inroads in this county which has been advertised widely as having gone to Bryan on a wild stampede.

So far as silver sentiment among those who always have voted the Republican ticket is concerned, this and the adjoining County of Cattaraugus furnish better ground for Major Byrne's remark that the interior of the State is ablaze for free silver than any other yet found in the course of a week's search, and in spite of this the Republican managers say they will carry the county by an increased majority. It is usually from 4,500 to 6,000.

Hundreds of Gold Democrats.

There are gold Democrats here by the hundreds who will vote for Palmer, and probably other hundreds who will support McKinley. That a thousand or more are "doubtful" is not the result of any stampede to Bryan. They were Greenbackers years ago when this part of the State was a hotbed in which the Greenback species thrived and multiplied rapidly. They followed the greenback will-o'-the-wisp until it flickered out. They have floundered since then in the Dismal Swamp of Populism, and at times have tried to get out of the dark by voting the Republican ticket. They think now that Bryan's red torch is the rising of the morning sun, and they are bending toward it with all the eagerness of men who expect the Government to make them rich without effort on their own part. This accounts for the changes to Bryan. Some claim 1,500 in the county.

Most of these Bryanites are perfectly well known to the managers of both parties. Their names figure in the canvass books for years. They are noisy this year, and this may account for the stories that this end of the State is "gone to Bryan sure."

What a Canvass Shows.

Chairman E. P. Putnam of the Republican County Committee told THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to-day that the canvass which had been completed, with the exception of two or three towns, was satisfactory to him. He produced the books and submitted them for inspection. There were about 1,400 voters marked as doubtful, and about all of these Chairman Putnam said formerly had been Greenbackers. He said he believed some of them eventually would vote for McKinley.

Frederick A. Fuller of this city is preparing to make a systematic enrollment of sound-money Democrats who will support Palmer and Buckner. He has been confined to his house with an illness for three weeks, or he would have begun before. Mr. Fuller has been prominent in the Democratic politics of this county and State for years. He was a Presidential Elector four years ago. He bolted the Chicago Popocratic Convention before Bryan was nominated, announcing he would not support any candidate who should stand on the platform, as soon as the platform was adopted.

Business Men Against Bryan.

Mr. Fuller said to-day that he believed 75 per cent. of the Democrats engaged in business in this city would repudiate Bryan.

"I believe," he said, "that fully that percentage of the Democrats who have any business standing will vote against Bryan. I could give you a list of more than a hundred now if I had permission of the men themselves to do so. I do not believe I put it too high, when I name 75 per cent. as the proportion. I cannot say that all of these will vote for Palmer. I know some of them will vote for McKinley."

"How many former Greenbackers are there in the county?"

"It is hard to say. There may have been 2,000 at one time who have since supported the Republican nominees in Presidential years or sometimes flocked by themselves as Populists. They will vote for Bryan. But I think the net vote for Bryan in the county will be less than that for the Democratic candidate in ordinary Presidential years.

"The regular Democratic organization has instructed its delegates to Buffalo to support Bryan and his platform. It has also done another picturesque thing. It has refrained from nominating a candidate for the Assembly who has laid claim to being a Democrat, and has chosen Jerome Babcock as its candidate. Mr. Babcock was a free-silver Republican last year."

MR. BRYAN'S FOOLISH FRIENDS.

Persuaded Him to Make a Speech from the Steps of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The projected visit of Popocrat Bryan to the National capital has become a source of unrestrained amusement at all the political headquarters and some doubts are expressed to-night whether Mr. Bryan will pay his visit to Washington or speak in this city at all during the present month. The whole affair has been so grossly mismanaged by the District of Columbia Committee, which assumed to take charge of the arrangements, that there is now no certainty that Mr. Bryan can obtain any suitable place here in which to speak.

The project of having an address delivered by a candidate for the Presidency from the steps of the Capitol so shocked the not oversensitive nerves of some of Mr. Bryan's most earnest supporters that an unauthorized denial of any such intention was sent out in his name last night. When he found it published this morning he had perforce to stand up to it, and late this forenoon confirmed the statement by a telegram to the District Committee. It is only justice to Mr. Bryan to say that, according to the best information obtainable here, the idea was not his, but originated with some of his foolish friends. The supposition was that Speaker Reed would refuse to concur with Vice President Stevenson in granting a permit for Mr. Bryan to speak from the Capitol steps, and that this apparent denial of the right of free speech could be used with effect on the Maine elections to-day.

No one seems to have taken the trouble to read the law, so as to see that the conditions were not such as to authorize the granting of the request which the District Committee made. Had it been refused by the Vice President and the Speaker, they would have acted only according to the letter of the law, which probably neither of them had at hand, when called upon to reply to the telegraphic request, inasmuch as it is not incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States. The assent of both officers deprived the District Bryan managers of their anticipated campaign material, and has simply subjected their candidate to needless ridicule, and themselves to any exposure of an exceedingly small campaign trick. There was no seriousness in their alleged purpose of having Bryan speak from the east front of the Capitol, where Lincoln and other great men have delivered addresses which have passed into history. They only wanted the permit refused, and failing in this, are now at the end of their very shallow wits to know what to do next.

JONES DID NOT SEE MR. HILL.

Expects Him to Vote and Work for Candidate Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—"I did not see Senator Hill," said Chairman Jones to-day, "and have no information as to his probable movements. Senator Hill is a Democrat, and I expect him to support the ticket, as do all other good Democrats. The outlook in New-York is more than encouraging; it is bright. I believe we will carry the State. Perhaps I had better say that the chances of our carrying it are a little better than those of the other fellows. Early in the campaign I had little hope of doing anything or seeing any development of the free-silver doctrine in the East, and least of all in New-York; but I must say that the change in the attitude of the people in that State is wonderful. The State is impregnated with the belief that free silver is the only thing that will help the situation, and I am convinced that that belief has grown so strong that Bryan has an excellent opportunity of carrying that gold stronghold."

IN MR. BRYAN'S OWN STATE.

Representative Strode Believes the Candidate Will Lose.

Representative Strode of Nebraska, who succeeded William J. Bryan in Congress, was in this city yesterday. He says he now feels confident that Bryan cannot carry his own State.

"The fight that the Bryan men are making," he said, "is a very peculiar one, especially since Mr. Bryan's return from the East. They have dropped argument altogether and are simply appealing to passion. They know that the people of our State have suffered through the past three years from short crops, and that the farmers are generally getting low prices because of the fact that the world's market is being largely supplied by parts of the world where wheat can be produced very cheaply.

"The consequence is that they are simply appealing to that class of people with attempts to prejudice. Their cry is Wall Street and London against the masses, and the masses against Wall Street and London. They do not attempt to make argument any longer.

"It is a deplorable condition of things, and an alarming one so far as relates to its general effect on the country, though I cannot believe that such appeals are to be successful in the campaign."

Mr. Strode is confident not only of carrying the State, but also of carrying Mr. Bryan's district, and even his own town.

BOASTS OF HIS FIDELITY.

Watson Tells Nebraskans He Always Has Been True to His Faith.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Sept. 14.—Thomas E. Watson spoke to an audience of over 3,000 here to-day.

He called attention to the fact that of all the Congressmen elected from the Southern States through the aid of the Populist Party, he was the only one who had remained true to the faith, and said his was a fight for the preservation of the Populist Party.

Continuing, he said: "If I believed it best for the interests of Mr. Bryan, I would willingly get off the ticket. Perish my name forever if I cannot be instrumental in freeing this people."

Bryan Will Speak in Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 14.—Town Treasurer Grace of Harrison has received a letter from Presidential Candidate Bryan, in which he says that he will address a mass meeting in this city on his coming trip to the East.

Dangers from the Campaign.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—After a sharp debate to-day the Northwest Indiana Methodist Conference adopted by a small majority a resolution in which it was said that the political unrest in the country is a threat of a storm; that the demagogues are frantically endeavoring to array labor against capital; that mob law is incited, and that it is proposed to overthrow organic law. This condition, it is declared, demands the prayerful attention of the people. Mr. Colvin, who offered the resolution, defended it on the ground that it was in line with the advice given by Bishop Bowman.

Democratic Primaries in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Democratic primaries for the First Assembly District of Westchester County were held here to-night to elect delegates to the State, Judicial, and Congressional Conventions. The district is composed of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and East Chester. William McBort of Mount Vernon, William Wallace and James T. Bunn of Yonkers were elected delegates to the Buffalo Convention. The delegates to the Judicial Convention are A. J. Burns and J. Trime; for the Congressional Convention, S. J. Striwell, Frederick Watts, W. W. Penfield, Patrick Brady, John Eylers, and Henry Stengel were elected delegates.

W. F. Sheehan Congratulated.

Former Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan received a number of letters and personal messages yesterday congratulating him on his letter repudiating the Chicago ticket and platform. Mr. Sheehan will leave this morning for Buffalo. "I want it understood," he said, "that I am not going there on account of the convention. My wife is there, and I have an appointment to meet her and accompany her to Canada. But for that I would keep away from Buffalo at this time."

The "Original" Silver Man Defeated.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 14.—In the Fifth District Democratic Congressional Convention this afternoon Jeremiah L. O'Sullivan of Lawrence, the "original" silver man, was defeated by John H. Harrington of Lowell on the first ballot, the vote standing Harrington, 90; O'Sullivan, 73.

A Speech by Levering.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Joshua Levering of Maryland, candidate of the Prohibition Party for President, addressed a mass meeting at the Court House here this afternoon. The audience numbered 700 or 800 persons.

Fusion in New-Jersey.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 14.—Prof. L. F. Fuller, Chairman of the New-Jersey Populist State organization, says it is true the Democrats and Populists in the State are to fuse. The Populists will be represented on the Democratic Electoral ticket by W. C. Herrick. Prof. Fuller says 7,000 Populists in this State will support the Democratic ticket.

Another Party Going to Mexico.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.—The Denver Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday decided to send a committee to Mexico to investigate the conditions of labor in that free-silver country. This is done because it is alleged that the committee recently sent to Mexico by the Chicago Assembly is under the influence of the sound-money Democrats.

LOOKS WELL IN THE WEST

GOOD REPORTS AT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Farmers Making Demands for Sound-Money Literature—Beginning to Recover from the Silver Heresy—Commercial Travelers Doing Effective Work—Vigorous Campaign to be Opened in the Central Western States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The sound-money Democrats are only waiting for the return of Mr. Bynum from the East to open a vigorous campaign in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Requests are in from all these States for speakers, and in addition to Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner, the list of orators will include Senator Vilas, Gen. Bragg, Controller Eckels, and many other sound-money men of National reputation. The National Committee is certain the States named can be prevented from casting their votes for Bryan.

National headquarters will be opened on the return of Mr. Bynum in the Palmer House, where six rooms have been engaged. The State Committee is already here, Secretary Spangler and Chairman Williamson of the Executive Committee being in charge.

The demand for sound-money literature among the farmers of this and the adjoining States is keeping the Palmer House headquarters busy. Not only are the requests coming in wholesale lots from committeemen in the counties, but individual letters are received from farmers, some of whom have been wavering, while others have read enough of the other side of the question to be thoroughly convinced of the speciousness of the free-silver arguments.

Secretary Spangler says he has daily proof of the decline of the silver sentiment in Illinois, and that the farmers in November will set their faces against the heresy which menaces their interests. In the Fourth Congressional District, Mr. Spangler's home, he says the free-silver orators cannot draw respectable-sized crowds now, while last Spring the farmers flocked to hear them. Mr. Spangler undoubtedly will be nominated on the sound-money Democratic ticket in the Fourth Congressional District.

Gov. Altgeld is going to answer Carl Schurz next Saturday night at Central Music Hall in this city, and no one doubts that the answer will be one of the true Altgeld kind. The Governor has given it out that he proposes to "skin Schurz alive."

G. J. Corey, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of Commercial Travelers, returned from Milwaukee to-day and reports the organization of a commercial club there Saturday with a membership of 500. A similar organization will be effected in St. Louis this week. The commercial men of that city are enthusiastic in the cause, and report the sentiment in the territory adjacent to St. Louis as decidedly different from what it was three weeks ago.

The campaign of education is having an effect, particularly in Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri. Merchants and some of the farmers who formerly advocated free silver are actually at work for a sound currency. In Central and Western Missouri a silver sentiment prevails, chiefly among the farmers, but even in those sections it is not so pronounced as formerly.

That the commercial travelers of this city are against free silver is shown by the enthusiastic meetings which are held daily at their headquarters. To-day's noonday meeting, held during a heavy rainstorm, packed the rooms to the doors.

Republicans Gaining in Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Congressman Strode of Nebraska, who represents Mr. Bryan's district, said to-day that the Republicans were gaining ground steadily in Nebraska, and would give a substantial majority for McKinley. The Congressman added:

"The Democrats are making a new fight since Mr. Bryan returned from the East. They have dropped argument altogether and are simply appealing to passion. They know the people of our State have suffered in the last three years from short crops, and farmers are getting low prices, in consequence, they are simply appealing to that class of people and attempting to prejudice them. It is simply an attempt to array, classes against classes."

No Fusion in Kentucky.

LOUISPILLE, Sept. 14.—After waiting all day for a fusion proposition from the free-silver Democratic State Central Committee, the Populist State Central Committee this afternoon put out a full Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket. According to Chairman Parker of the Populist Committee this action gives the State to McKinley.

LEGITIME AGAIN IN HAITI.

Decree of Banishment Revoked by the Present President.

Gen. François Légitime, formerly President of the Republic of Haiti, who was driven into exile in 1890 by the late President Hippolyte, has just returned to Port au Prince, where he is living on his estate in the suburbs of the capital. This information comes in a private letter received a few days ago from Légitime by Capt. Howard Patterson of this city, who was Admiral of the Haitian Navy from March 1, 1889, to the overthrow of Légitime's Government in the Summer of 1890.

Légitime's return from his exile in Jamaica is due to the respect and friendship had for him by President Simon Sam, the recently elected Executive of Haiti and successor of Hippolyte. President Simon Sam, although a Cabinet officer under Hippolyte, has always remained an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. Légitime, and immediately after his installation as President sent the exiled officer a cordial invitation to return to his native land.

This revocation of his decree of banishment was not unexpected by Légitime. Writing from Jamaica to Capt. Patterson, before the election, he said:

"A new Government has just been established under circumstances with which you are acquainted. I am glad to learn that my fellow-countrymen are rallying around Gen. Simon Sam, who is my friend. His conduct during the events of 1888-9 renders him worthy of every one's confidence. For my part, I expect to return to Haiti soon."

POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

MAINE GIVES HER ANSWER

Continued from Page 1.

a brief speech, after which the procession marched down town and serenaded The Press office.

SURPASSED ALL EXPECTATIONS.

Plurality for Sound Money Double What Was Expected.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—The campaign which culminated to-day in the greatest Republican victory ever recorded in this State has been the most active known for years upon both sides. It has been a speaking campaign almost entirely, and the entire State has been well covered.

The average estimate of the Republican plurality for Governor was 25,000 to 28,000, as compared with 38,917 in 1894 and 12,503 in 1892, but the vote to-day throughout the State was larger than anticipated, and the majority of Powers, the Republican, is larger than the most enthusiastic Republican dared predict, the latest returns indicating that it will reach 50,000.

In nearly every county the county officers are Republican by much larger pluralities than ever before known, and in some counties no candidates were put in the field by the Democrats.

In all four of the Congressional districts the present incumbents were re-elected, with increased pluralities. In the First District Reed's plurality will be something over 11,000, as against 8,185 two years ago, while Congressmen Dingley, Milliken, and Boutelle will go back to the next Congress with much larger votes than two years ago. The Legislature will contain but few Democrats.

IN SEWALL'S OWN TOWN.

A Republican Gain of Nearly 700 Since Last Year.

BATH, Me., Sept. 14.—The vote of Bath for Governor is as follows: Powers, 1,214; Frank, 432; Ladd, 45; Bateman, 11; Clifford, 23.

Bath's plurality for Powers of 782 is a gain of 660 over the last State election. In Ward Seven, Arthur Sewall's ward, the Democratic loss was heavy.

GETTING THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Great Joy over the Result of the Battle in Maine.

There was great joy among the Republican leaders last night over the result of the Maine election. Both the National and State Headquarters were kept open until late in order to receive returns.

W. M. Osborne was in charge at National Headquarters, and he had with him Abner McKinley, brother of the Republican Presidential candidate. At State Headquarters Executive Chairman Odell was in charge. A large number of persons called at the headquarters of both committees.

Almost the very first news received indicated a large Republican majority, but when Joseph H. Manley telegraphed that Maine would not give less than 50,000 majority every one expressed surprise.

"The figures speak for themselves," said Executive Chairman Odell. "The Republican majority in the 'tidal-wave' year of 1894 was only 38,000, and then the Democrats made no effort to carry Maine."

"If there was any State in the Northeast that should have indicated any sentiment favorable to silver, it is Maine," said ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey. "I know a great deal about the old greenback sentiment in Maine, as I studied it when I was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee during the campaign of 1880. The silver craze is the old greenback craze over again. The result of Maine's election seems to me as indicating that the East is practically solid for McKinley, or, more properly speaking, against silver."

Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who has just returned from a stumping tour in Maine, said: "I told some friends this afternoon when they were talking of 40,000 majority that they were expecting too much. The result coming after that of Vermont has all the indications of a political cyclone. It means that the people of this country will not stand for a debased currency."

Former Congressman Neidringhaus of St. Louis said: "The result of to-day's election will have a very beneficial effect on the Republicans and honest-money Democrats of Missouri. It will make them feel that there is hope of carrying our State."

The leaders of the National Democracy expressed satisfaction over the result as being an expression purely against Populism. Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany said: "We have heard a great deal about a strong silver sentiment in Maine. If it does not exist there, it does not exist anywhere else in the East. According to the Maine returns, I would say that the silver issue is not popular. The returns simply indicate in a potent way that this part of the country, at least, is overwhelmingly against silver."

AUSTIN E. FORD'S ILLNESS.

The Fire Commissioner Undergoes an Operation for Appendicitis.

Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford, who has been ill at his home in Fordham, had an operation for appendicitis performed on him yesterday afternoon. Drs. Lyons and Ramsdell of the Fire Department, with Drs. J. S. Balkom and W. C. MacDougal, had the case.

The operation began at 3 o'clock, and lasted about two hours. The vermiform appendix was removed. It will require seventy-two hours to determine whether the operation was a success. From all indications last night the doctors were very hopeful.

Mr. Ford had been suffering from pain for several weeks, but could not locate the cause of it till an examination was made by the Fire Department doctors. The operation yesterday showed that their diagnosis was correct.

Secretary Olney Sees the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 14.—Secretary Olney had a two hours' conference with the President this afternoon, after which Mr. Cleveland walked with him to the station, where Mr. Olney took the late train for Boston.

Better use them this way,
if you don't use Pearline. Give your tired arms and aching back a rest, somehow, when you're scrubbing and cleaning.
"An absurd idea?" Of course. But when a person has cleaned house with Pearline, year in and year out, and knows how much work it saves, nothing seems more absurd than to try to clean house without it. Pearline—no soap with it—just Pearline—makes house-cleaning easy.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

M'KINLEY TO WOOL MEN

TALKS PROTECTION TO A DELEGATION OF OHIO FARMERS.

Draws an Analogy Between Free Trade and Free Silver—Says the Number of Sheep in the Country and the Value of the Flocks Have Decreased in the Last Four Years—Imports of Wool One-third More.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Major McKinley talked to-day to about a thousand wool growers and business men from Harrison County, Ohio. Harrison County is one of the greatest wool-growing communities in the West. The wool growers' spokesman expressed the hope that if McKinley should be elected President he would do his best to furnish protection to men in their line of business.

Major McKinley in his reply said:

"The last three years have been years of great trial, not only to the wool growers of your county, but to the entire country. You have seen your crops disappear and your fleeces diminish in value to an extent that prior to 1892 you would not have believed possible. In 1891 you had 158,503 sheep of an average value of $5 per head. In 1896 you had but 92,000 sheep worth only $1.50 per head. In 1891 you received from 30 to 32 cents per pound for your wool. In 1896, for the same grade of wool, from 14 to 16 cents per pound. This enormous loss to a great industry is truly astounding, and calls for serious consideration and prompt remedy, if one can be found, and the only remedy we have in the United States is by the ballot; and if it is protection you want, you know what party carries the banner of protection. [Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "What's the matter with McKinley?" "He's all right."]

Importance of the Industry.

"Protection to the farmer has been recognized from the beginning of the Government until now. As showing the importance of your industry it is only necessary to say that in 1892 there were 700,000 wool growers in the United States, 700,000 persons whose chief occupation was that of wool growing. There was probably one-fourth as many more who were owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. This industry employed, besides those who owned the flocks, it is estimated, at least a half million of laborers, representing, with those who were dependent upon them, nearly 2,500,000 persons. There were 700,000 farms, averaging 160 acres each, devoted to this industry; and the mountainous regions and the vast plain of the great West, which are not adapted to other kinds of farming, have been utilized in this great industry and made valuable. Every one of these farms comprising 160 acres of land—112,000,000 acres in all—has been seriously injured by placing wool upon the free list.

"In 1892 we had 47,273,553 sheep in the United States, valued at $125,000,000. In 1895 we had 38,298,000, valued at $65,000,000, and the total imports of woolen goods in 1892, under the Republican protective tariff law, was a little above $37,000,000, and in 1895, under the Wilson tariff law, these imports amounted to more than $60,000,000. [Cries of "Hurrah for McKinley and the Republican Party."]

Free Silver Bad Medicine.

"It was said that if we opened up this country to the free use of the wool of the world the farmers would be benefited. It was done, and with what benefit you know better than I can tell you. Now they tell you that more free silver [laughter] is the panacea for all your ills. [Renewed laughter.] And you have the same money in circulation now that you had four years ago; but you wool growers have not got as much of it as you had then. [Cries of "That's right."] As free wool degraded your industry, so free silver will degrade your money. [Applause and cries of "That's right, too."] You have already been fleeced by loss on your flocks and you don't propose to be fleeced further by loss on your money. [Great cheering.]

"We have opened up our mills to the wools of the world, and both the wool and the woolen mill have suffered. The American farmer has seen his wool displaced by the foreign clip. The American woolen manufacturer has seen his goods disappear from the American market to give place to the foreign market. And the American farmer has thus lost directly in the price of his wool and almost as severely by the blow dealt to the home market for agricultural products through the diminished consumption resulting from idle mills. The American farmer will not tamely submit to this injustice and wrong. [A voice, "We don't intend to, in Harrison County."] The American workingman in the woolen mills will indignantly repel that legislation whose effect is to degrade his labor."

The Outlook in Missouri.

John Scullin, one of the most prominent business men of St. Louis, and who was a member of the Democratic National Committee, is at the Holland House. "It really looks," he said, "as if Missouri will be carried by the Republicans. Palmer and Buckner will certainly divide the Democratic vote in the cities, while many Democrats will vote for McKinley in order that their votes may count as much as possible."

Will Vote the Republican Ticket.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 14.—Ex-Gov. Waller reiterates his statement that the way to defeat the Bryan ticket is to support the ticket headed by Major McKinley. "I am for the utter defeat of the Chicago Populist ticket," said Mr. Waller, "and there is but one way to do it, and that is to vote the McKinley ticket."

Good Advice to the Negro.

SHILOH, Md., Sept. 14.—At the Washington Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, colored, held here today, it was voted: "That our race take a stand for honest methods with all people, and that careful study of the situation be made before they give assent to any change of our standard currency now prevalent."

NORTH SIDERS MAKE PROTEST.

Object to Provisions in the Proposed New Charter.

At a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade, held last night at 278 Alexander Avenue, a resolution was passed opposing the draft charter prepared by the sub-committee of the Greater New-York Commission, wherein it recommends that the Department of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this city be abolished, and the power now exercised by the Commissioner be vested in the Department of Public Works under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, and also the proposition to call these two wards "the Borough of the Bronx."

The resolution was offered by ex-Justice J. C. Julius Langbein. Copies of it will be sent to each member of the commission.

Alderman Henry L. School offered a resolution that the Committee on Bridges take action for the preparation and celebration of the opening of the new bridge across the Harlem River at Third Avenue. It was adopted.

Dr. Emil Heuel stated the need of greater protection against fire along the shores of the Harlem and East Rivers, and recommended that the Board of Fire Commissioners be petitioned to provide another fireboat. His suggestion was adopted in the form of a resolution.

Robert L. Lomas, Jr., of Morris Avenue and Ash Street, John J. Fox of Elsmere Place, Fairmont, and Samuel L. Berrian of King's Bridge Avenue were elected to membership in the board.

FOR THE CLUBBING OF DALTON.

Policeman Sullivan on Trial at Police Headquarters.

Patrolman Owen Sullivan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was on trial before Commissioner Parker at Police Headquarters yesterday charged by Capt. Moynihan with having clubbed James Dalton. Dalton was arrested for waylaying Henry Hilderbrandt, an employe of George Ringler & Co., brewers, who was robbed of $1,985 by two men Sept. 9.

Doorman Henry Spaulding of Capt. Moynihan's command was tried with Sullivan for complicity in the alleged clubbing.

Capt. Moynihan testified that he heard loud screams from the prison soon after Dalton was locked up. He went back and found Doorman Spaulding holding the door of Dalton's cell open. Policeman Sullivan was in the cell and had his club drawn. Dalton had hold of it with both hands and was crying, "Don't kill me!" Blood was streaming from the prisoner's head.

"I ordered Sullivan to leave the cell," said the Captain, "and asked him why he assaulted Dalton. He said he wanted to make him tell who his confederate was."

Commissioner Parker asked Capt. Moynihan whether he saw any blows struck. The Captain said he did not.

Commissioner Parker asked the Captain whether he had any feeling against Sullivan. Capt. Moynihan replied that he had none. He said he had never seen a worse outrage committed in his experience in the department.

Policeman Sullivan was called to the stand. He related the circumstances of the arrest.

"On the way to the cell," said Sullivan, "I asked him if he had anything to give up. In reply he turned upon me just as we reached the bridge leading to the cells, called me a foul name, and then struck me on the left jaw with his fist. I hit him a lick on the top of the head with my billy, and then he quieted down.

"The truth of the matter is that Capt. Moynihan has picked me out for dismissal."

"Never mind that," said Commissioner Parker, "go on with your story."

Sullivan said that he had arrested the Captain's brother, Edward Moynihan.

Mr. Parker reserved decision.

MUCH MORE GOLD COMING HERE.

Some on the Way, and Several Additional Millions Expected.

There was a lull in gold receipts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, the only deposit being $100,000 which a banking house sent in to cover an equal amount of transfer currency orders from New-Orleans. Including this item, about $200,000 in currency was sent to New-Orleans from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and about $100,000 to other points. Some of the banks have shipped silver dollars in considerable amounts to various points throughout the South to be used in paying wages on the cotton plantations. Such coin shipments are customary at this season of the year.

Two or three large consignments of gold are expected here from Europe this week. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have $1,250,000 en route, including $250,000 on the steamship Lucania. Lazard Frères also expect to receive a million or more within the next few days. There is reason to believe that from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 more of gold will cross the Atlantic in this direction before the imports cease. Commercial bills drawn on grain and cotton exports are said to be very plentiful just now.

The steamship Trave, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out 230,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following firms: Zimmermann & Forshay, 130,000 ounces, and Handy & Harman, 100,000 ounces. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company now holds 1,662,500 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,662 certificates are outstanding.

Senator Fair's Many Wills.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—W. R. Goodfellow, one of the Fair will witnesses, gave his testimony to-day in the suit brought by Nettie R. Craven against the estate of the late James G. Fair. Goodfellow testified that he acted as legal adviser for Senator Fair at different times since 1887. During that time Fair executed several wills. The first will was drawn as a codicil in 1891. A complete will was written a few weeks later. Another will was prepared in 1892. It was also in the form of a codicil. Two other wills were executed toward the end of 1893, one being filed outside the State. Senator Fair, he said, seemed to have a penchant for executing wills, and would write one of these documents whenever the fancy possessed him. Many of the wills, Goodfellow said, were in his possession, but he declined to produce them without an order of the Court.

Li Hung Chang Sails for Home.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—Li Lung Chang sailed on the Empress of China for home to-day. The Viceroy arose early this morning, having appointed 8 o'clock as the hour to begin to receive deputations, and from this hour until noon he was occupied in giving audiences to the Board of Trade, the City Council, the councils of various Consuls resident at Vancouver, and the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. The Empress of China sailed at 2:30 P. M. In a fusillade of Chinese artillery, rockets, and firecrackers, and the booming of cannon from her Majesty's ship Comus.

A Chance for Mr. Merrill's Life.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 14.—Insurance Commissioner Merrill has now a fighting chance for his life, which was yesterday despaired of. A successful operation was performed at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. There was some hesitancy about performing the operation, owing to the patient's weak condition, but it was finally decided that nothing else could save him, and he was obliged to submit to the knife. The sufferer seemed to improve immediately after the operation, and at 7 o'clock was resting more easily than since last Friday.

Rumor About Mrs. Drew Denied.

It was rumored yesterday that Mrs. John Drew had retired permanently from the stage and was going abroad with Mrs. John Drew, Jr., and Mrs. Hen

HARD WORK MUST BE DONE

SOUND-MONEY MEN TOO CONFIDENT, A. A. GOODRICH SAYS.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota Very Doubtful, He Declares — Free-Silver Advocates Have Been Untiring in Their Efforts and Have Made Many Converts — A Change Might Be Wrought Before November.

"Both the Republicans and the sound-money Democrats are relying too confidently on Illinois and the States around it," said Adams A. Goodrich of Chicago last night.

Mr. Goodrich is a National, or sound-money, Democrat He was largely instrumental in organizing the sound-money forces in Illinois, he was elected a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the State organization of the National Democrats. When the Chicago Convention declared for a fifty-three-cent dollar, Mr. Goodrich and his law partner, Judge Vincent, who was Chairman of the Bourke Cockran meeting in Chicago, severed their connection with the free-silver Democrats.

Mr. Goodrich was for nine years State's Attorney in Jersey County, and for four years Judge of Jersey County Court. He had been, up to this year, the recognized Democratic leader of his section of Illinois. On all political matters he is regarded as one of the best-informed men in that State and in the West.

The Situation Serious.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Goodrich said last night that he considered the situation throughout the West as very serious.

"Your Eastern politicians," said he, "are misinformed as to the situation in the Central Western States. They are claiming that these States are safe for McKinley. There was never a greater blunder. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota are very doubtful."

"Why are they in such bad condition?" he was asked.

Sound-Money Men Inactive.

"Simply because the Republicans and the sound-money men have done little or no work there, while the free-silver men have been working in that field like beavers for three years. They have conducted a secret propaganda for silver. An inundation of free-silver literature has been turned on the Central Western States by Stewart and Jones and the rest. This flood has crept in quietly and unceasingly from the extreme Western States until it has about drowned out everything else. Every farming community has been systematically worked. The literature has come from Colorado and Montana, where the Postmasters and mail men are for free silver, and would not give the game away. Had the effort been attempted from the East, the Republicans would have known it in a day."

"You think that this free-silver literature has had the desired effect?"

"I certainly do. It has turned the farmers, both the Democrats and Republicans, into rabid free silverites. As has been said, free silverism is no longer politics; it is a disease. The arguments used for the conversion of the farmers have been cheaper money, English control of American finances, higher prices for farm products, and higher wages. When you talk to the farmer about a depreciated currency he will say to you he wants cheap money, and that it can't hurt him.

"I can give an illustration of how rabid these people have become. There is a man in Jersey County who had been my client for years. I looked upon him as a close personal friend. I spoke to him the other day about gold and silver, and he turned on me and said, with an oath: 'How much are you getting for this?' Arguments do not go far with such men.

Must Get at Work at Once.

"Unless the Republicans get to work at once and organize thoroughly in every district and county, Illinois will be lost to sound money and will give Bryan a majority in November. They are relying too confidently on the poll they are taking. Thousands of farmers will say they are all right on the money question merely to retain their social and political standing among their neighbors, but they will vote for Bryan. The poll the Republicans are taking amounts absolutely to nothing. What is needed is quick, effective work. Nothing else will save Illinois and these other States. I consider them as lost now, but I believe they can be won by November.

"The free silverites are also winning recruits in the city of Chicago, especially among the small shopkeepers. These men have been greatly injured by the big 'department' stores. They find their business leaving them, and, while they do not attribute it to gold, yet they are ready for any change, hoping for better times."

Good Effect of Palmer-Buckner Ticket

"What effect will the Palmer and Buckner ticket have in Illinois?"

"It will have, and has already had, a most salutary effect. It has given sound-money Democrats an opportunity to talk sound money from a Democratic point of view. This is a distinct advantage. For instance, I intend to take the stump. As a Democrat talking sound money the Democrats will listen to me. If I went among them as a Republican, they would not hear me at all.

"Again, it enables the sound-money Democratic newspapers to advocate honest money without incurring the charge that they have deserted their party.

"Above all, however, the Indianapolis ticket gives a party to thousands of Democrats in Illinois and these other States who do not approve the Coliseum ticket and platform of repudiation. By going among the farmers as Democrats and talking Democratic and not Republican politics, we can gain thousands of votes for honest money. Of course, thousands of sound-money Democrats in Illinois will vote directly for McKinley. How the rest of the sound-money Democrats will vote depends on the drift of events between now and the last of October. If necessary, all of these votes will be cast for McKinley. As Gen. Palmer said at Louisville the other day, the main object of the sound-money Democracy is to defeat Bryan and Bryanism."

A Check to Free Silver.

"Do you consider that free-silver sentiment is growing in Illinois at this time?"

"I do not. I think it is being checked, but just now it controls the State. The Democratic State Convention one year ago indorsed free silver. I was a delegate, and fought it. Sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of free silver and Altgeld. Free silver also controlled the Peoria Convention, which sent delegates to Chicago pledged to free silver. The free-silver men are confident of carrying the State. Altgeld said, four days ago, that Illinois owed Bryan a majority of 50,000.

"A great deal of hard and intelligent work must be done if Illinois and these other States are to be saved. The Scandinavian farmers have been won over to free silver and the Germans are by no means solid for McKinley. Skillful work will have to be done among both classes. One strong voting element in Chicago—the Jews—will be for sound money. If Chicago is systematically organized, it can be carried for McKinley by a majority of close on to 100,000. This would rescue the State. If the campaign is allowed to take the course it is now following Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan will be lost."

SIXTEEN-TO-ONE McKINLEY.

That Is the Way Citizens Should Vote, Abraham Gruber Says.

John L. Shepherd presided yesterday at the noonday meeting of the Sound-Money League in the Commercial Travelers' Association's rooms, Broadway and Prince Street.

Addresses were made by Abraham Gruber, F. H. Roberts of Brooklyn, and Lee Fairchild of California. The Commercial Travelers' quartet sang campaign and patriotic songs.

Mr. Gruber, in his address, said of William J. Bryan that he is one of those Democrats who prescribed free trade for the country's ailment in 1892, and who now shouts free silver as the proper remedy.

"He and his party," continued the speaker, "would be the greatest benefactors to the human race ever known if promises were accepted for performances, wordy vaporings for the expressions of reason, and amateur theorizing for experienced judgment."

Presenting the arguments of sound-money advocates against the candidate of the Chicago Convention, Mr. Gruber predicted that Bryanism would be defeated at the polls. The masses of the people, he added, are better fed, clothed, and educated than in any other country, and the people in New-York and Pennsylvania have more money in savings banks than the 35,000,000 inhabitants of England. The road to success in America has always been open to the poor, and it has been traveled by millions of poor boys, who have won wealth, honor, and distinction.

"No boy starts in life here," Mr. Gruber said, "fearing that energy and gifts will not bring success. The one thing above all which should make Bryan the mark of the distrust and hatred of every liberty-loving American is his senseless and atrocious effort to make the present fight one of the workingmen against their employers, or, as he puts it, the poor against the rich.

"The only 16-to-1 proportion," said Mr. Gruber, in concluding, "that the people of this country now desire, is sixteen men employed where now one is employed, sixteen factories running where now the hum of the wheel is heard in only one, sixteen dollars in circulation where now only one escapes the bank vault or the money drawer, sixteen votes for William McKinley and one for William J. Bryan."

MERCHANTS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Produce Exchange Members Organize to Fight Free Silver.

Between forty and fifty members of the Produce Exchange assembled in the managers' room yesterday afternoon and organized a sound-money league. Vincent Loeser called the meeting to order, and at his suggestion Thomas A. McIntyre was chosen Chairman. Mr. McIntyre accepted the compliment, and made an earnest speech on the public necessity of dealing a death blow to the free-silver coinage craze this Fall. He said he had been an active Democrat, and had always contributed money, and had worked hard for the cause of true Democracy. Now he believed it to be his duty to work harder than ever before, and he should work for McKinley because he wanted the defeat of Bryan and Bryanism to be overwhelming.

A resolution was adopted forming the Sound-Money League of the New-York Produce Exchange on a non-partisan basis. All members of the Exchange, and persons who have kindred interests, are invited to join, providing they are in favor of maintaining a sound-money standard. Executive officers were elected as follows: President—Thomas A. McIntyre; Treasurer—Vincent Loeser; Secretary—F. H. Andrews; Assistant Secretary—Charles Rabadan. There will also be twenty-five Vice Presidents and an Executive Committee of ten. One of the purposes of the new organization is to disseminate effective sound-money literature through the medium of the out-of-town agents and customers of the Produce Exchange members.

HONEST-MONEY JERSEYMEN MEET.

Hudson County League Formed to Prevent Bryan's Election.

Thirty Democrats who are opposed to Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform met at the Hotel Washington, in Jersey City, last night and formed the Democratic Honest-Money League of Hudson County. The following officers were elected: President—Otto Crouse; Secretary—William R. Starrett; Treasurer—John F. Klumpp.

Among those present were William D. Edwards, L. J. Goodson, Warren Dixon, Andrew J. Corcoran, Nelson J. H. Edge, James Luby, R. J. Worlendyke, William P. Meschutt, Philip Hexamer, Edwin A. S. Lewis, and William C. Alpers. Sixty Democrats who were unable to be present signed the roll during the day, and the league begins with a membership of ninety.

President Crouse, in explaining the object of the meeting, said it was not intended to take part in the local contest for county officers or members of the Legislature. Subsequently an animated discussion on this point took place, but a motion was finally adopted limiting the action of the league to the object named in the call—"the defeat of Bryan and free silver."

President Crouse was authorized to appoint a committee of five to form a plan of action. He said he would appoint the members, and notify them by mail.

The league will meet at the Hotel Washington every Monday night.

GAINING GROUND IN INDIANA.

The President's Declaration Helps the Sound-Money Cause.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—Sound-money men throughout Indiana have been greatly encouraged by the declarations of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle for the Indianapolis ticket, and there is a manifest feeling that additions to the party will come rapidly from this time on.

It had been known to Chairman Bynum and Secretary Wilson ever since the movement began that a great many of the Federal office holders throughout the State had held aloof from the sound-money movement simply because there was no authoritative expression from the President, and, while sound-money men at heart, they had hesitated to take any active part, for the reason that they held office. Now that the President has spoken, this class will feel at liberty to become factors in the campaign, and it is predicted that the accessions to the sound-money ranks will be numerous.

At the meeting of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party next Saturday it will be decided how many Congressional nominations shall be made in the State, and the calls for the conventions will follow the meeting. It is practically settled that there shall be nominations in at least nine of the thirteen districts.

WARNER MILLER SEES HANNA.

Tells Him How Platt Became Boss in New-York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Warner Miller spent an hour at Hanna's headquarters today explaining to the chief of the McKinley campaign how it happened that the "Easy Boss," Platt, obtained such mastery over the Republican machinery of New-York.

It must have been an interesting narrative, for it was noticeable that Mr. Hanna accorded Mr. Miller more time than he has given any other Republican since he returned from New-York. Mr. Hanna probably remembered that he had had a little encounter with Mr. Platt on a certain occasion in St. Louis not long ago, and that, while he had somewhat bruised the "Easy Boss," he had received hurts of his own that have caused him more or less pain ever since. Mr. Miller will speak at Paris, Ill., and Peoria.

Want Speakers for Sound Money.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A delegation of Democrats from Centralia, headed by Charles Thomas, who is a cousin of William J. Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, called at National Democratic Headquarters to-day to ask that speakers be sent to Centralia some night next week to open the campaign for sound money in that part of the State. They brought an encouraging report of the conditions that exist among the voters, and said that only a little campaigning would be required to dissipate whatever free-silver sentiment is left.

THE POPULISTS TO BRYAN

LETTER NOTIFYING HIM OF HIS NOMINATION BY THE PARTY.

He Was Named on the Money Question Purely, and Is Not Expected to Indorse the Entire Populist Platform—The People's Party Recognize that the Financial Issue Is the Great One, and Made Its Nomination on That.

MADISON, Neb., Sept. 14.—Senator Allen, Chairman of the Populist committee to notify William J. Bryan of his nomination for the Presidency, to-night gave out his letter to the nominee. The full text follows:

"Madison, Neb., Sept. 14, 1896.

"Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: At a convention of the People's Party held at St. Louis from July 22 to 25 of the current year, you were unanimously nominated for President of the United States, to be voted for at the approaching general election.

"It was known at the time that you had been nominated by the Democratic Party at its convention held at Chicago a few days before that time, and that you would in all probability accept the same in a formal manner. Your nomination by the People's Party was not, therefore, made with any thought that you were a Populist or that you accepted all the doctrines declared by the St. Louis platform. It was due largely to the fact that the money question is the overshadowing political issue of the age and because you have at all times been an unswerving, able, and fearless advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on terms of equality at the mints of the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"It was thought also that the observance of a patriotic duty required a union of all reform forces, and the convention took the liberty, without soliciting or consulting you, of placing your name before the people as its standard-bearer. The convention was, in doing so, guided by deep solicitude for the common welfare, and acting on its own motion, prompted alone by a desire to bring about the best attainable results.

So much has been said respecting the rehabilitation of silver by again placing it in our coinage acts in the position it occupied when stealthily demonetized by the act of 1873 that it would be idle for us to discuss the question. You will observe by the closing language of the St. Louis platform that the convention recognized the money question as the great issue of the day, and because Populists believed that you are in accord with them on this question you will receive their ballots in November.

"It has at no time been expected, nor is it now that you will abandon your adhesion to the Chicago platform, nor that you will accept all that is declared by the People's Party platform, however more gratifying the latter would be all Populists. It must be understood that the party does not abate one jot or tittle of loyalty to its principles. We have declared ourselves in favor of many important reforms, and go further than you or your party have gone. These reforms are, in our judgment, essential to the liberation of the people from present unjust and iniquitous industrial bondage.

"In accordance with precedent of our party, we take this methods of notifying you of your nomination. We shall not send a committee according to old party customs. In sending this letter of notification of the great honor that has justly been conferred on you by our party, it is needless for us to assure you that you have the confidence and esteem of all. Your splendid abilities, known integrity, competency, and eminent fitness for the position, justly entitle you to a high rank among the great statesmen of the Nation.

"We feel that, in the event of your election, which now seems certain, you will carry into execution the principles of monetary reform to the end that the people shall enjoy better industrial conditions. It is not anticipated that this can be done with undue haste or so suddenly as to wrench or disjoint the business interests of the country, but that it will be done gradually and in a way to infuse confidence and hope of better conditions for all.

"The People's Party will exact of you no promise further than those made in your public utterances and exemplified in a life devoted to the welfare of the race, nor will we ask you to abandon the party of which you are an honored member. In your nomination, our party has risen above mere partisan surroundings, adopting a high plane of patriotism, believing that a division of forces would result in the election of William McKinley, the foremost advocate of a deeply burdensome and unnatural taxation and the criminal policy of the single gold standard resulting ultimately, if not in some manner checked, in the complete destruction and disintegration of our form of Government.

"Your elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation would be regarded as a vindication of the right of the people to govern, and we entertain no doubt that you will prove a worthy successor of the immortal Jefferson and Lincoln and that your public life, like theirs, will illustrate the purity and loftiness of American statesmanship.

"Your extensive and intimate knowledge of public affairs and the duties the office will impose gained in a life that has been devoted to upholding the cause of the people as well as your keen insight into the condition of our country, in our judgment highly qualified you to bring about a change in a way that will work injury to none and justice to all, thus making our Government, in fact, as it is now in form only, a 'Government of, by, and for the people.'

"We have the honor to be your most obedient servants.

WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN,
Chairman.

The names of each of the members of the Notification Committee follow that of Senator Allen.

(For letter of notification to Watson, see 9th page.)

MR. BRYAN AT LOUISVILLE.

So Hoarse He Could Not Speak Readily.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Tired almost to the point of prostration after a fatiguing journey of fourteen hours from St. Louis, his voice nearly gone from the effort expended in a score of speeches, W. J. Bryan reached Louisville at 7:50 o'clock to-night in a special train over the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad.

Chairman John H. Headley and the local Reception Committee met Mr. Bryan, and, under their escort, he was taken to the Willard Hotel and then to Phoenix Hill Park, where the first speech was made. Mr. Bryan said:

"If the success of the Chicago ticket will be a bad thing for this country, every one of you who believe so ought to vote the Republican ticket to save your country from distress. If the election of the Republican ticket would be a bad thing for your country, then you ought to vote for the Chicago ticket to save your country from distress. [Cheers and cries of "We are going to."] The Chicago platform does not present new doctrines. Our platform declares against the issue of bonds in time of peace, and against trafficking with the syndicates which have been saving our country at so much per save for the last few years. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Bryan's voice was so hoarse that not a tenth of those present heard his words.

Another demonstration took place at the Haymarket, a spacious open square, where the second meeting was held. The crowd there was made up largely of excursionists, who had been brought to Louisville from the neighboring points. Judge Sterling R. Toney presented Mr. Bryan. Outside the Willard was the third place Mr. Bryan spoke. The last two speeches were very brief and contained nothing new. Mr. Bryan was too tired to say much and acknowledged it to the crowd.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HILL WILL NOT GO TO BUFFALO.

He Has a Talk at Wolfert's Roost with John C. Sheehan.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—John C. Sheehan, the leader of Tammany Hall, called on Senator Hill this evening.

Mr. Sheehan arrived here at 9:50 o'clock from New-York. His presence here was not unexpected. Senator Hill's stenographer met him at the train and showed him the way to Senator Hill's carriage, which was in waiting. Mr. Sheehan was driven direct to Senator Hill's residence, Wolfert's Roost.

Mr. Sheehan was in consultation with Senator Hill for a long time. He will leave here to-morrow on the Tammany train.

All Senator Hill would say to-night was: "I do not expect to go to Buffalo to attend the Democratic State Convention."

The Senator remained at his house all day and received many visitors. Elliot F. Danforth was among his callers. Mr. Danforth is to be the State Committeeman of the Chenango district, and hopes to be the Chairman of the new Democratic State Committee to be selected at Buffalo this week. He lived at Bainbridge, Chenango County, until two years ago, when he began the practice of law in New-York City.

Mr. Danforth now holds the proxy of William E. Sheehan, as New-York State's member of the National Democratic Committee. He was the representative of this State on the committee which notified the Democratic candidate for President of his nomination. Mr. Danforth is an original silver man, and this was one of the reasons why he was chosen to preside in Madison Square Garden at the Bryan notification meeting. If Mr. Danforth should be selected as Chairman of the State Committee, it would mean that the New-York State Democratic organization intends to carry on the campaign in this State under the supervision and advice of Senator Jones and the National Committee.

Before leaving for Buffalo, Mr. Danforth said:

"Senator Hill would have attended the Buffalo Convention had it not been for the situation which arose over his instruction as a delegate from Albany County. He would have gone there and would, in my judgment, have abided by the convention's attitude on National as well as State questions.

"As it is, I believe that he will eventually support the National and State Democratic tickets, although he will probably take occasion to differ with those portions of the National platform to which it is so well known the Senator is, from conviction, opposed to."

Mr. Danforth, when asked as to who would be the probable Gubernatorial nominee of the Buffalo Convention, said: "I was originally for John B. Stanchfield. As he is out of the race, I think that the present situation points to the nomination of John Boyd Thacher. There does not seem to be any other candidates, but the time for developments in this situation has not passed."

Mr. Danforth is credited with being the bearer between Senator Hill and Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, of a draft of the platform which is to be adopted by the Buffalo Convention. He refused to discuss the question, but thought the platform would be an acceptable instrument for all Democrats.

It is said here that Tammany Hall has put forward Senator Thomas F. Grady as temporary Chairman of the convention.

MARRIED AT THE WALDORF.

Mrs. Florence C. Flynn Becomes the Wife of C. P. H. Gilbert.

Charles P. H. Gilbert, an architect of 18 Broadway, and living at Dobbs Ferry, was married at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday to Mrs. Florence Cecil Flyna, the eldest daughter of Theodore Moss.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Huske, assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church. The wedding was a quiet one and was attended only by a few members of the families of the bride and the bridegroom.

A wedding dinner was given at the Waldorf following the ceremony, and the newly married couple left the city immediately afterward.

Mrs. Flynn was the widow of Maurice B. Flynn, who was a prominent politician in this city fifteen years ago. He was a member of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., iron founders. He was an anti-Tammany district leader in this county in 1883. Mr. Flynn was married to Miss Moss in November, 1883, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He died July 10, 1889.

Li Hung Chang's Good-bye.

President William Berri of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, on Sunday received the following message:

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 13, 1896.
To the Committee of Union League Club, Brooklyn: Before embarking for China, I send you greeting, and bid you good-bye.
LI HUNG CHANG.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—An address on the financial situation was to have been delivered by Lindley Vinton in the headquarters of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night. A fair-sized audience assembled, but at the last moment Mr. Vinton was obliged to postpone his address in consequence of physical exhaustion caused by a fortnight's active campaigning in Maine. Mr. Vinton, and perhaps other speakers, will be heard at the Honest Money headquarters next Monday night.

—The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County will meet at the Athenaeum, Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. The committee will indorse the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention, and William D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, will deliver an address. Edward M. Shepard will also speak, and will state what the sound-money Democrats have already accomplished.

—E. H. Van Ingen & Co., dealers in woolens at 160 Fifth Avenue, the Mohawk Building, displayed across the avenue at Twenty-first Street at noon yesterday a superb American flag, thirty feet wide by fifty-four feet long. As a pendant to this addition to the American-honor emblems on the avenue was this inscription: "McKinley and Hobart—Honest Money—Law and Order."

—The Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club will have an opening at its headquarters, 350 Broadway, to-day at noon. Mayor Strong will preside. Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Congressman Quigg, and others will make addresses. Meetings will be held each day until the close of the campaign from noon until 2 P. M., at the headquarters.

—Henry W. Cornell, who was employed as the assistant of Oliver S. Teall at the free-silver headquarters, severed his connection with that establishment yesterday. Mr. Cornell says he left because he had been elected a delegate to the Buffalo Convention. Mr. St. John and a colored man alone are left at the silver headquarters.

—A Republican outdoor rally of workingmen will be held to-morrow at noon at the foot of Clarkson Street and North River. Senator Henry J. Coggeshall and others will address the meeting. There will be singing by the Diamond Quartet.

—The Tammany Committee on Speakers held a short meeting yesterday afternoon and elected Maurice B. Blumenthal Chairman. The committee will meet again next Tuesday, when assignments of orators will be made.

—The Quigg Club will have a rally and banner raising at 371 Amsterdam Avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. Congressman Quigg, Oscar Hofstadt, Gen. George B. Loud, and others will make addresses.

THE CZAR IN DANGER

Continued from Page 1.

all of whom were then in this city, were indicted by a Dublin Grand Jury, May 4, for the Phoenix Park murders.

Irishmen here were greatly excited by the news of Tynan's indictment. They admitted that he, with his wife and children, was in seclusion in the city, though they said he was in no fear of being extradited for the political offence laid at his door. Intimations from London that he was ready to turn informer were indignantly denied.

Roger A. Pryor was retained to look after Tynan's interests. In a letter to F. F. Marbury, counsel to the British Consul in this city, the attorney offered to surrender his client to a United States Marshal whenever a warrant for his arrest was issued. Marbury replied that he knew nothing of his Government's desire to extradite Tynan.

The supposed leader of the Invincibles kept in seclusion until May 24, 1883, when he received a party of reporters at 191 West Baltic Street, Brooklyn. By advice of Mr. Pryor, however, he reconsidered his resolution to talk, and refused to say anything except to acknowledge that he was the Tynan.

A bitter dispute between Irish factions was started early in June by the published advance sheets of Tynan's book on "The Irish Invincible." In it he accused the Parnellites of instigating and directing the Phoenix Park murders. He sneered at the Land League for abandoning the assassins instead of assisting them to further assaults. The book was denounced and Tynan was accused of having sold out to the Tories. With the publication of his book, which attracted little of the attention expected, Tynan's name almost disappeared from the newspapers.

From an Irish Invincible Tynan became a ward politician. He secured a position in the Custom House, and in 1884 took the stump for Blaine. He has also taken part in subsequent campaigns as a Republican speaker.

He attended and spoke at the Irish military encampment in Bridgeport, Conn., July 4. The last seen of him in this city was seven weeks ago, when he left, ostensibly for the West, giving out that he was to take the stump for McKinley.

MISS TYNAN TALKS OF HER FATHER.

Will Not Believe that He Is Arrested Until She Has Private Word.

Miss Katherine Tynan, a daughter of P. P. J. Tynan, is now in this city. The Tynans live in Audubon Park. Miss Tynan said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that she had no news of her father except what she had read in the papers. She would not say whether her father was in France, although she admitted that he was in Europe. She said that her brother, James Brandon Tynan, and a sister were in London. Their business there was in relation to a theatrical engagement which young Tynan had been offered, and his sister, who is an actress, also expected to play there this Fall.

Miss Katherine Tynan said positively that her brother and sister were not and had not been with their father. Her father's traveling had always been done openly, and he, she affirmed, had never endeavored to hide himself from the British Government detectives. She seemed undisturbed by the possibility of the report being true, and said she expected that the next report of the story would be a general denial of the ones published. She said this had been the case in many previous instances of his reported arrest, and until the story was confirmed by private sources she would not believe it.

James Tynan made his début as an actor a year and a half ago, after two years' study under Franklin Sanger. Young Tynan appeared in this city in "The Story of a Sin." He is twenty-one years old. His sister, who is with him in London, is several years his senior, and has been a longer time on the stage. Katherine, the younger of the two sisters, is a professional ballad singer who has been heard more at receptions and drawing-room entertainments than in concerts. Their father has frequently left home, Miss Katherin Tynan said, without telling the members of his family where he was going.

NOT KEARNEY, HIS WIFE AVERS.

She Says Her Husband Left Home for Saratoga Five Days Ago.

John F. Kearney, who, so the cable says, is one of two supposed dynamiters arrested in Rotterdam at the request of the British Government, is a resident of this city, which he left only recently. Like Tynan, captured at Boulogne, France, he was supposed to be in the West making Republican speeches.

Kearney lived with his wife at 977 Washington Avenue. The directory says he is a notary public. He is said to be interested in a political paper.

"My husband left the city five days ago," said Mrs. Kearney yesterday. "He told me he was going to Saratoga, but did not mention his business. I have not heard from him, but as he has been gone such a short time, the person identified at Rotterdam as my husband cannot be he."

Kearney's connection with Irish affairs dates back to the days in the eighties, when the Invincibles, a dynamite faction of the patriots, were at work. He is said to have been arrested in that country for complicity in the outrages, but was released and allowed to return to the United States.

According to an interview with Capt. Thomas Phelan, published in Kansas City in 1885, Kearney was the man who blew up the Glasgow Gas Works and who nearly succeeded in causing an explosion on the ocean steamer Queen. Kearney, so Phelan said, invited him to come to this city and explain his traitorous utterances.

The Captain put a pistol in his pocket and came on. He and Kearney met Jan. 9, 1885, in O'Donovan Rossa's office. While they were talking Richard Short, a butcher, who had a long-standing quarrel with the Captain, entered the room and attacked him with a knife. After having nearly killed his man, Short fled, but was captured. Kearney left the room at the first sign of trouble, which he had seemingly not expected. With the cessation of the Irish agitation by dynamite, Kearney was forgotten by the public.

MR. LYMAN CABLES AID TO TYNAN.

President of the Irish National Alliance Talks of the Men Arrested.

William Lyman, the President of the Irish National Alliance, who lives in the Genevieve apartment house, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, said:

"The news of the arrest of Tynan at Boulogne came to me like a thunder clap out of a clear sky, but I think there may be a mistake about it, and I sincerely hope there is.

"It seems to me not more than two weeks since I saw and talked with Tynan in this city, but it may have been longer. I believed that he was still in the city, until I read the news from Boulogne. I lost no time in cabling to a friend in Paris, asking him to see that Tynan was properly represented, and that his extradition to England was prevented, if possible. You know, Tynan is an American citizen, and it is doubtful if the French Government would recognize England's demand for him.

"I do not believe that Tynan went to Europe on any business connected with the cause of Ireland, for in that case he would certainly have consulted with me first.

"My explanation of his visit to Europe is this: He had a brother, who was a priest in some South American country—Buenos Ayres, I believe—who died, leaving quite a large property. Tynan was one of the heirs, and he told me that he expected his share of the estate would amount to about $20,000.

"Tynan's mother, who lives in England, has been in charge of the proceedings in the case, and last year his wife and daughter went over to look after matters. This year his wife and son went over on the same business.

"If Tynan went to Europe, it is my belief that he went on the business of selling the estate, and the large sum of money found on him may be a portion of his inheritance.

"One thing leads me to believe that there is a mistake in regard to the arrest, and that is the statement that Tynan expressed his Fenian sentiments openly at the hotel bar. Such conduct is entirely foreign to his character.

"The man Bell, who was arrested in Glasgow, I do not know, at least by that name, and the suggestion that he was Tynan's secretary is ridiculous. Tynan had no secretary and did not need one.

"I know J. F. Kearney well, but I had no idea that he was in Rotterdam, as I talked with him in this city a few days ago. He may have gone to Europe since, but I do not think he went on business connected with the cause of Ireland, as in that case he would have informed me.

"I do not know the man named Haines, who is said to have been arrested with Kearney.

"If Tynan and Kearney are in custody, it is a most unfortunate circumstance, but, rest assured, nothing will be spared to secure their release."

SHADOWED FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

One of Tynan's Friends Says He Was Foolish to Go Abroad.

P. J. Cody, a close personal friend of Tynan and Kearney, said:

"I saw Tynan about three or four weeks ago, and he then told me that he had been engaged by the Republican Party to go on the stump in several States among the Irish population. This is the last I saw of him, and I did not know that he was on the other side until his wife called upon me Sunday and told me that she had heard that her husband had been arrested in France.

"She told me," Cody continued, "that she did not know that her husband was in Europe, but thought that he had gone out campaigning. Tynan's son and daughter have been in Europe for some months, and are expected to leave there to-day for this country.

"If Tynan, who, the British police claim, is 'No. 1,' went to Europe, it was a very foolish act on his part, for ever since he came to this city in 1882 he has been watched by British detectives, and he knew that as soon as he put his foot on foreign soil he would be arrested.

"Tynan made a living by writing newspaper and magazine articles.

"Kearney I do not know so much about," continued Mr. Cody, "and the last I heard of him was that he had also gone on the stump for the Republican Party. That both these men should be in Europe is a surprise to me as well as their many friends in this city.

"As far as all the talk about Tynan's living in luxury and drinking champagne is concerned, Tynan I always noticed was satisfied with beer in my company, and the money it is stated he has been spending must have come from some unknown source, for his family have only moderate means.

"If, however, the man arrested is Tynan, he must have left after hearing of the condition of Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead, the two pardoned prisoners, and did so under the impulse of the moment, as he was a very earnest worker for the cause."

Asked what effect the arrest of these two men would have on gaining the release of the other prisoners in England, Mr. Cody said:

"It will not help us, but may go directly against gaining their release."

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, one of the Commissioners of Correction, at his office, corner of Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, said:

"I have only seen Tynan on one or two occasions, and that was when we were making arrangements to have him address a mass meeting. I and several gentlemen met him, and he showed us his manuscript that he was to use at the meeting. We found that there was nothing of importance in it. We began to talk to him, and he at once became very much worked up, and his arguments were so poor that we decided not to use him at all, and since that time I have not taken any interest in him.

"Kearney is a man I have heard considerable about, but do not know personally."

PARIS IS GREATLY EXCITED.

The Drive of the Czar Will Probably Be Shortened in the City.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—There was considerable excitement on the boulevards and at the clubs this evening in consequence of the arrest of the alleged dynamiters at Rotterdam, Glasgow and Boulogne-sur-Mer. The matter was discussed from all points of view. The consensus of opinion was that although the conspirators were fortunately arrested, the time of exposing their plans was inopportune, as it might result in a change being made in the arrangements for the reception of the Czar.

It was planned that his Majesty should be driven through many of the principal streets of the city in order to give the populace a good view of him. It is now thought, in view of the conspiracy that has been unearthed, that the route will be much shortened. This will cause great disappointment to the Parisians, who were anxious to demonstrate their friendship for the ruler of Russia.

The police here are keeping a close watch on all known Anarchists and Nihilists, and it is generally believed that many of them will be arrested as a measure of precaution prior to the Czar's visit.

BELL ARRAIGNED IN GLASGOW.

He Says He Found the Incriminating Papers in His Hotel.

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.—Bell, the alleged dynamiter, who was arrested in this city, was arraigned in the police court this morning, and, after the taking of formal testimony, was remanded until Wednesday. Bell was brought into court handcuffed to two policemen.

It was learned in the course of the proceedings in court that Bell was arrested without a warrant. The police Inspectors, with several Irish detectives, watched Bell's hotel and shadowed him from the time of his arrival in Glasgow last Wednesday until they finally took him into custody. When he was arrested Bell protested, declaring that he was an American citizen. When he was confronted with incriminating documents which were found in his bag, showing his connection with Tynan, the notorious "No. 1," he said that he had found the papers in the lavatory of the hotel.

Bell is twenty-eight years old, is well dressed, and has the demeanor of a gentleman. He is plentifully supplied with money. The police adhere to their belief that Bell is a dynamiter.

Tynan and Bell at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Sept. 14.—P. P. J. Tynan, the Irish conspirator, who was arrested at Boulogne yesterday morning, was registered at the Hotel Anglais here under the name of Garth. Bell, the man who came here with him and was later arrested in Glasgow, was registered at the same hotel under his own name. The men took no meals at the hotel, but they paid for their rooms for the two days they were there. Their bill for champagne and whisky and soda averaged $10 a day.

Tynan Remanded in Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 14.—P. P. J. Tynan, the Irish "Invincible," who was arrested here yesterday morning, was arraigned before the Public Procurcur this morning. He admitted that he was the man described in the warrant of arrest, and was remanded pending the arrival of the papers required to effect his extradition to England.

Woman Thief Had $275 in Cash.

Maggie Kelly, a professional thief, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, was detected by Patrolman Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station stealing a pocketbook from the fancy goods counter of the Siegel-Cooper Company's store about 6 o'clock last night. The woman was well dressed, and when searched at the station house $275 in bills was found concealed upon her. She gave her address as 238 East Twenty-fourth Street.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
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BINDERNAGLE FOUND GUILTY

PERMITTED GAMBLING AT "LITTLE MONTE CARLO."

Pools Were Sold on Horse Races, and Faro, Roulette, and Other Games Were Played Openly in This Notorious Resort Near Weehawken Ferry — Hobart Tuttle, Gov. Griggs's Private Secretary, Got Evidence in the Place.

Freeholder Philip Bindernagle, one of the managers of "Little Monte Carlo," the notorious gambling resort in Union Township, N. J., near the Weehawken upper ferry, was convicted yesterday for permitting gambling on his premises.

Bindernagle was indicted some time ago, but his trial was delayed because Prosecutor Winfield was doubtful whether he could secure a conviction upon the evidence in his possession. Mr. Winfield last week found two or three new witnesses, and yesterday Bindernagle was arraigned before Judge Hudspeth, in the General Sessions Court in Jersey City.

A Spot Carefully Chosen.

In his opening address Mr. Winfield said Freeholder Bindernagle had been indicted for permitting gambling in and on his property, consisting of four buildings standing side by side.

"It is a good place for rascality of that sort," continued the Prosecutor. "No officer can approach without exposing himself for half a mile or more to those in the place where the gambling is going on. When the officer gets there the gambling is all done. There is no doubt that gambling of all sorts was carried on there, not only pool selling on horses, but all kinds of gambling, such as red and black, faro, and roulette. The only thing to prove is that Mr. Bindernagle owned the buildings. If he did that, he is guilty of keeping a disorderly house. If some one else owns the property, then the wrong man has been indicted, and the defendant should be acquitted."

A map showing the grounds and the location of the buildings was then spread before the jury and offered in evidence.

Hobart Tuttle a Winner.

The first witness,

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimmie Fadden—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:15.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia—3:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1896.

THE VOICE OF MAINE.

Maine records her protest against Bryanism by giving a Republican majority of 50,000. In the vote for Governor preceding the last nine Presidential elections in that State the average Republican majority has been about 15,000. Can Chairman JONES and Mr. BRYAN give any satisfactory explanation why the majority has more than trebled this year?

The greatest Republican majority ever given in the State was in 1894, when CLEAVES for Governor got 38,000 over the Democratic candidate. That was altogether an off year, especially for Democrats. But the Democratic vote in this Presidential year falls below that miserable total, while the Republican vote is very largely increased. The majority of the Republicans is twice or three times greater than the experienced party managers had predicted. By that measure the emphasis of Maine's declaration against the revolutionary and immoral plan of action set forth at Chicago is the more pronounced and decisive.

There is scarcely any citizen of the United States so blind or so stupid as to be unable to interpret the meaning of this vote in the most Eastern State in the Union. It foretells not only the defeat of BRYAN in November, but the breaking down and shattering of his canvass almost before it has been seriously begun. He has had his month of gusty oratory, he has drawn together great throngs of people wherever he has appeared. Many of them have gone to see him from motives of curiosity and many undoubtedly from genuine sympathy with the new policies he proclaims. His arguments and his appeals, reported in the press every morning, have come to the knowledge of nearly all the intelligent voters of the Union. But, instead of convincing the country that he was right, it is plainly evident that the country has made up its mind that he is altogether wrong, "unsteady and unsafe." His campaign of speechmaking has accomplished everything that can be expected from it. He can have nothing new to say. He cannot expect to win any ddditional votes by force of declamation. But just as his managers in their headquarters have begun their serious work in his behalf comes this paralyzing blow from Maine to warn them that their labors are in vain, their candidate doomed.

Let the supporters of Mr. BRYAN who are still capable of reasoning consider calmly the plain meaning of the elections thus far held since the nomination of BRYAN. Vermont spoke with all-sufficient distinctness, but they said that BRYAN and free coinage were not the issue. When Arkansas a little later gave her unusual Democratic majority of over 50,000 they plucked up courage and quoted her vote as the sure indication of the set of the current in the West and Southwest. But here is Maine with 50,000 Republican majority, against the 50,000 Democratic majority in Arkansas. Not far from half way between these States lies the great pivotal State of Illinois. Whichever party carries Illinois will win the fight—that is generally conceded. For as goes Illinois, so will go other prairie States, with enough Electoral votes to give a decisive preponderance one way or the other.

Is Illinois more likely to follow Arkansas or Maine? With which of those two States is she likely to be politically in closer sympathy? Considering the origin and the character of her population, her record of Republicanism, the vast extent and variety of her industrial and commercial interests, her great wealth, in short, the stake she has in the result of this election, can there be any doubt in the mind of an intelligent human being that in the November election she will cast her vote overwhelmingly with Maine for MCKINLEY and against Arkansas and BRYAN?

This unexpectedly loud and emphatic rebuff for Bryanism in Maine gives a practically complete assurance of the defeat of the Populist conspiracy. Added to the innumerable and convincing proofs from other sources of the crumbling of BRYAN'S support, it forces the conclusion that his canvass must presently go to pieces as Mr. GREELEY'S did after the North Carolina election in 1872.

DYNAMITERS IN FRANCE.

Of course nobody on this side of the ocean, except a few persons themselves engaged in criminal enterprises, has any sympathy with TYNAN. He is a detestable criminal who makes a business of crime, without any of the fanaticism which belongs to crimes properly political. Nevertheless, his arrest by an English detective on French soil raises several questions which have nothing to do with his guilt.

It appears that at the time of the Phoenix Park murder, for participation in which TYNAN was arrested, his offense was not covered by the treaty of extradition between Grat Britain and France. The British journal which argues that TYNAN is now extraditable on account of his complicity in that crime admits that in 1883, TYNAN being then in France, the French Government refused to give him up upon the ground that it was not required by treaty to do so. The treaty has since been amended to cover such crimes, and several French Anarchists have been delivered under its terms by England. This appears to be the sole reason for demanding the extradition.

This is probably the first occasion on which it has been insisted that an extradition treaty could any more be made ex post facto than any other law. In the municipal law of every civilized nation no act which is not a crime at the time of its commission can be tried under a law subsequently enacted. What applies to a law should, it seems, apply to a treaty. But it seems impossible that France can admit her obligation as a matter of right to give up a refugee whose crime was not extraditable when it was committed.

As an act of courtesy the French Government may, of course, surrender TYNAN on any grounds which are satisfactory to itself. Spain surrendered WILLIAM M. TWEED in this manner, though she did not acknowledge her obligation to do so, and we did not ask for such an acknowledgment. The surrender was entirely voluntary. This, however, was an act of Government, and not an act done in pursuance of law. It is hard to see how a French magistrate who knows his business can take the responsibility of delivering TYNAN, when the law compelling him to deliver persons charged with TYNAN'S offense can scarcely apply to TYNAN'S case. If the French Government is asked to deliver him as an act of grace, it will be apt to inquire into the circumstances of the case. When it finds that TYNAN was arrested on French soil by a British detective who threatened his life to induce him to surrender, it will scarcely be moved to comply with the request on that account. It will be rather moved to insist upon the punishment of the detective, who has committed on French soil a substantial violation of French law.

It seems likely that it is to strengthen what in international law is a very weak case that the Scotland Yard police have devised their singular theory of a collusion between the Irish dynamiters and the Russian Nihilists, and their plot of an assault upon the Czar during his visit to England. There is reason for the belief that the French Government will do anything that seems to be acceptable to the Czar or calculated to strengthen the Russo-French entente. But it does not at once appear why an acquiescence in the kidnapping of an Irish dynamiter should have that effect. It would, no doubt, do so if it could be proved that TYNAN was privy to a Russo-Irish plot to blow up the Czar. But the theory is not very credible. The Fenians and the Nihilists have not in times past worked together, and some proof that they have begun to do so now should be forthcoming. It may reasonably be doubted whether Scotland Yard can furnish any such proof.

MR. HILL'S WASTED OPPORTUNITY.

Senator HILL allowed to slip by the opportunity offered to Democrats of judgment when the Chicago Convention cut adrift from the ancient Democratic traditions. He has wasted time that he might have improved to his own reputation and for the permanent gain of the Democratic Party.

But there is no longer reason for hesitation on Mr. HILL'S part. If he had any hope that any considerable number of reputable Democrats in the organization of which he has long been the leader would join him in making a fight at Buffalo for sound money, that hope was dimmed by the course of affairs in last week's primary elections, and the instruction of his own district in Albany that he should approve the revolutionary platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention undoubtedly obliterated all hope of resistance at Buffalo by the State organization to a policy of repudiation and Populistic candidates.

Senator HILL may be assumed to have suffered keen disappointment as he scanned the lists of delegates to the Democratic State Convention. In every county in the State the names of the men of prominence and character that have given distinction to former State Conventions were missing. The obscure men who had been put forward were under instructions to submit to the platform and candidate regarded by Mr. HILL as heretical and revolutionary.

There can be no comfort to Mr. HILL in the knowledge that the election of BRYAN delegates to Buffalo may have been encouraged by the disloyal help of Federal office holders. There have been instances in this State of such "pernicious activity." But there would have been few or none of them if Democrats of prominence and reputed courage had not indulged in pernicious inactivity at a time when bold and decisive right action would have been good and influential.

Senator HILL may be pardoned for desiring to be in good company at Buffalo, but he would not find it if he had submitted to the distasteful instructions of the Third Albany District. The larger company of Democrats will be at home, regretting, as Senator HILL regrets, the infatuation that has misled those politicians who have taken up the banner flung away at Chicago by the State delegation. That company might have been a body militant at Buffalo. What it needed was a fearless leader at the right time. Mr. HILL might have been that leader. The time for leadership seized and put to use would have made the Democratic leader in the name of sound money and law and order the undisputed leader for years of the Democracy of the State of New-York.

HOLD THEM TO THEIR OWN WORDS.

We ask for no cheap dollar, in the sense that our detractors, our slanderers, claim. We say the American dollar, as now constituted, has too high a purchasing power, and will purchase too much of the productions of man and too much of his labor.—[Speech of Senator TELLER of Colorado at Morrison, Ill., Sept. 7.]

We take these words from the address with which the Senator began his campaign tour in Illinois, to show that Mr. TELLER, like all the other leading speakers of the Bryan party, proclaims the silverites' purpose to cut down the value and purchasing power of the American dollar—to substitute for the dollar now in use a dollar which will not buy so much.

In this speech at Morrison he was not so explicit as Gov. ALTGELD, his associate in the field, has been. ALTGELD says, as we have shown, that the purchasing power of the dollar now in use is just twice as great as it ought to be; that the purchasing power of it has doubled since 1873, and that the silver party will substitute for it a dollar worth only half as much—one that will buy only half as much. In one and the same speech he asserts that the value of the dollar was doubled at once in 1873, and that the increase of value has been gradual since that year. A little discord of this kind does not trouble him. But he sticks to the declaration that the present dollar is "a 200-cent dollar" and to the explanation and promise that his party intends to cut its value down one-half.

Mr. BRYAN says that the proposed free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 "will lessen the purchasing power of the dollar," (Buffalo, Aug. 27,) but he does not tell his audiences plainly that the power would be reduced one-half. He does admit, however, that the reduction will be equal to the value which has been added, as the silver men assert, to the value of the dollar by the legislation of 1873, and other passages in his addresses show that he estimates this added part to have been about one-half.

It will be noticed that Mr. TELLER, a man of exceptional ability and legislative experience, says that the dollar now in use "will purchase too much of man's labor." We know, however, that he is familiar with the Senate Finance Committee's Report on Prices and Wages, a non-partisan work and an accepted authority, which proves conclusively that wages advanced between 1873 and 1891, that is to say, that our dollar of the gold standard bought much less labor in 1891 than it did in 1873. Even the Senator from Colorado descends to the misstatements and the level of the demagogue.

The silver leaders now desire to counteract in some way the effect upon the public of their repeated assertions and proclamations that their party's intention is to substitute for the present American dollar one having only half as much purchasing power or value. They perceive that while that explanation of the meaning of their platform may have been well received by some of the farmers and other persons who have mortgages to pay, it has been very unpalatable to a vast number of men who have a little money laid away in savings banks and invested in mortgages by those banks, or have invested their savings in life insurance, or have loaned their little accumulations directly on mortgage security. They see also that the repudiation of half of the public debts of the United States is highly objectionable to a majority of our citizens, and that the wage earner is asking whether his wages would be doubled (in the number of the new dollars received) to offset the doubled cost of the necessaries of life in such dollars.

The leaders of the honest-money parties and the campaign speakers of those parties should not permit the silver men to escape the consequences of their own teachings. The Bryanites should be held firmly to their own utterances concerning the "200-cent dollar" and the intended substitution for it of a dollar worth only half as much. These utterances, if carefully reported and intelligently used, are enough in themselves to insure the defeat of BRYAN.

THE SULTAN'S SITUATION.

It looks very much as if Sultan ABD-UL-HAMID II. would lose his throne by the very means by which he gained it. It is one of the curious anomalies of the Turkish Government that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who holds office purely at the will of the Sultan and has no ecclesiastical position higher than that of other mollahs, has the power by a single decree to declare his master incompetent for the throne. It is also strange, at least to Americans, that such a decree carries with it such weight as to be practically irresistible. Sultan ABD-UL-AZIZ did his best during his reign so to arrange matters as to secure the succession for his own son, instead of for his nephew, to whom it belonged. IZZEDDIN Effendi had a strong body of supporters, and yet when the Fetva went forth deposing the father and recognizing the nephew, it was accepted throughout the empire without the slightest hesitation. So, again, when it became evident to MIDHAT Effendi and his ambitious associates that Sultan MURAD was either too weak or too strong to rule as they wished, all they had to do was to secure a second Fetva, and ABD-UL-HAMID II. came to the throne with no more of disturbance than attends an ordinary change of Ministry.

The situation in Turkey to-day is in some important respects not unlike that when ABD-UL-AZIZ was deposed. Then, it is true, the empire was at peace. There was no revolutionary movement, and the general relations of the different races were better than they had ever been before. Those, however, who were best acquainted with the real situation of the country realized that it was very serious. The reign had been one of unbounded extravagance. Corruption ruled in the Palace and at the Porte to a degree probably unknown in any other capital in the world. MIDHAT Pasha, one of the keenest statesmen Turkey has produced, knew that unless there was a change Turkish rule was at an end. His plan succeeded, but he was a victim to the new Sultan's jealousy, and died in prison charged with the murder of ABD-UL-AZIZ. To-day the better class of Turks realize even more keenly than did MIDHAT the danger. They know perfectly well that there is a limit even to European endurance, and that if the name of Turkey is to continue some means must be found of appeasing the wrath of the Christian nations. They are doubtless influenced also by the death of Prince LOBANOFF, their stoutest ally, and by the intimations that NICHOLAS II. is growing very loth further to protect Turkish massacre. There is no way out of the dilemma so easy as to make ABD-UL-HAMID II. the scapegoat, get rid of him, and secure for themselves a new lease of life.

So far as the European Governments are concerned, this plan offers to them also the easiest solution of the present difficulty. They care nothing about the Sultan personally; they do care about retaining the office. Turkish partition is still a great bugbear. England, indeed, has grown careless about it, and would probably make not even a protest against Russian occupation. Germany, however, notwithstanding that Kaiser and Czar have visited so cordially, has a deeply seated dread of too widely extended Russian rule, and is as passionately devoted to the status quo as when BISMARCK refused to endanger a single grenadier for the Bulgarian nation. Integrity of the Turkish Empire is one thing, integrity of ABD-UL-HAMID'S rule is a very different thing. If the long-dreaded settling of Turkey's accounts can be postponed till a more convenient season by the simple expedient of displacing the present Sultan, they will in all probability join hands with some of the Pashas and carry through the project.

As for the common people, they would certainly accept the result. For many years the Sultan's popularity has been decreasing. His refusal to appear in public and his employment of spies to watch the actions and words of every Turk as well as Armenian have embittered many. The Turk, too, like some Americans, is apt to charge upon the Government the full responsibility for general distress. Unpaid salaries, lack of bread, widespread business stagnation, are all put down to the credit of the Palace, and any change will be looked upon as a relief. The relief, it is true, will be only temporary. Whoever succeeds ABD-UL-HAMID II. as Sultan will follow more or less closely in his line of rule, and must, as soon as his neighbors can agree among themselves, yield his empire to them.

SULZER for Governor? By all means. He would be the logical candidate of a crazy convention.

The determination to make a stiff fight in this State—a fight that was not intended two weeks ago—was caused by the reports to Senator JONES yesterday from ex-State Treasurer ELLIOT DANFORTH, Congressman WILLIAM SULZER, and Senator FAULKNER, Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, who came from Washington to have a talk with Senator JONES. Mr. DANFORTH voiced the sentiments of the Messrs. SULZER and CORNELL when he declared:

"Two weeks ago I thought the possibility of BRYAN carrying this State remote. Since then I have been all through the State, and my firm belief is that we will come down to the Harlem River with a majority. In Chenango County, for instance," continued Mr. DANFORTH, "BRYAN will have a majority of certainly 5,000 votes. The country is wild for him."—New-York Dispatch to the Silver Papers.

The total vote of Chenango County is about 10,000. In 1892 HARRISON got 5,378 votes and CLEVELAND 4,273. According to Mr. DANFORTH'S figures for Chenango, BRYAN would carry New-York by about 800,000 majority. This is the sort of stuff that the ignorant and foolish followers of BRYAN are being fed upon.

Dr. Jabez L. M. Curry.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News, Sept. 8.

Dr. Jabez L. M. Curry, whose labors in behalf of public education form part of the history of American schools, was yesterday the distinguished guest of the Trades Council, which is the official representative of the laboring men of the Birmingham district. His address, delivered to the fathers and mothers of prospective citizens at Lakeview, breathed with apostolic earnestness. Dr. Curry is not only the agent of the Slater and Peabody School Funds in the South, but he is also an ardent advocate of the one great cause which those two funds were created to advance. Devotion to a high purpose has stamped upon his words and his actions a wisdom and sincerity that compel respectful consideration whenever he speaks. He informs The News that he will come before the next State Legislature to advocate certain plans he believes feasible for providing ampler school facilities for the children of Alabama. He will not appear before that body as a lobbyist, but as counselor. The Legislature will not hear a wiser nor more unselfish speaker during its session, and no address will be delivered, The News believes, more worthy of the most serious thought than that of Dr. Curry. Aloof from even temptation to disguise the truth, Dr. Curry will tell the solons of Alabama what experience and honest study have convinced him to be the the wisest course for the promotion of good citizenship in the State of Alamaba.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The development on the part of the Massachusetts delegates to the Indianapolis Convention of the agreeable quality of "mixers" excited the surprise of one of their number, and he writes to The Boston Transcript: "They were not only earnest and public-spirited, they were also social far beyond the accepted Puritan type. The Southern delegations first wondered at, then accepted, and in the end became enthusiastic over this unexpected exhibition of good feeling." And, speaking of the convention as a whole, he notes another admirable characteristic saying: "A sense of common purpose drew men together, as they cannot be drawn together when each is seeking something for himself, more or less at the expense of others. The roll-call of States, announcing this common purpose, was fitly seconded by Dr. EVERETT'S eloquent assertion that Massachusetts knew no North, no South, no East, no West, but only a common country. The tie was drawn more closely still when three Southern States vied for the privilege of offering resolutions upon Gov. RUSSELL'S death, and the representative of Tennessee, the successful State, spoke the most touching words of common loss."

—One of the most competent experts in America, Dr. WILLIAM PEPPER of the University of Pennsylvania, has been telling the members of the Academy of Science of San Francisco what the true character of a museum should be. The idea, he said, has been too popular that a museum is a sort of a dead menagerie, a vague, extravagant assemblage of curiosities for which the donors have no further use. There comes a certain point in education, he claimed, when there is need of the original documents and specimens. Books have served their purpose when that point is reached, and education cannot be carried forward without the laboratory method in every branch. Then the museum comes to be a necessity. It must be a collection of original objects secured by exploration conducted on a scientific basis. To meet the demand for such an institution is a serious matter, because it is costly, difficult, and laborious.

—The Hartford (Conn.) Times (Dem.) concedes that the Chicago Convention was regularly called, but there, it insists, its regularity and its Democracy stopped. "The convention," it says, "at once trampled upon the regularity and the rule that authorized the National Committee to name the primary presiding officer. It turned out regular delegates from Michigan and Nebraska and seated Populist delegates, Mr. BRYAN among them. It ignored and opposed the regularly elected Democratic President of the United States, and supported Populistic and revolutionary measures. It struck a vicious blow at the Judicial Department of the Republic. It fought down and voted down the foundation doctrines of the regular Democratic Party."

—The Omaha Bee quotes from "Bryan's Personal Organ, Omaha World-Herald, July 31, 1893," an article concluding with the following plain statement:

"No people, except the greedy owners of silver mines anxious to made inordinate profits, are interested in coinage at the ratio of 1 to 16.

"No people, except those avaricious owners of money who profit by contracting the currency, are interested in prohibiting honest free silver coinage at the ratio of 1 to 25.

"We have no silver mines in Nebraska, and the interests of the people of this State simply require free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the basis of its reasonable value, which cannot be far from 1 part of gold to 25 of silver."

—In spite of reports that he intended to take an opposite course, Mr. EBE W. TUNNELL has written a letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Delaware, and promising that, if elected, he will to the extent of his ability serve the best interest of the people of the State, "fully appreciating the peculiar difficulties and responsibilities resting upon the Governor of Delaware." Two years ago Mr. TUNNELL was defeated by the Republican nominee by a plurality of 1,225 votes. The condition of political affairs in the State warrants the expectation of a different result this year.

—The Silver Democrats of the Tenth District of Wisconsin have nominated ROBERT SCHILLING for Representative in Congress, who is, The Milwaukee Sentinel explains, not pre-eminently a silver man, but believes, in so far as he may be said to believe anything, that money need have no intrinsic value whatever. However, he does not seem to have been slothful in collecting it, for The Sentinel adds that while for several years he has had no calling but that of an agitator, he has succeeded in making this calling what the census describes as a gainful occupation.

—The Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain, a former Republican paper, now as a free-silver organ supporting the candidacy of BRYAN, wildly says that the goldbug papers "got on a big ink drunk when New-Hampshire went goldbug last week, and printed ten columns each about the great victory for Shylock money." The Inter Mountain is stronger in its epithets than in its facts. Besides, it is evidently color blind, and though a proclaimed dweller amid mountains, has confused the Green Mountains with the White.

—The Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) cannot see any indications that the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee intends to make a fight against free silver or the nomination of Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS for Governor at the State Convention on the 26th inst. A silver man, BROOKS ADAMS of Quincy, is to write the platform. The Transcript concludes: "On the whole, it is better that Mr. WILLIAMS should have everything his own way at the convention; the sound-money Democrats can have theirs afterward."

—The Washington Star (Ind.) condemns Mr. BRYAN'S declaration practically in opposition to civil service reform, and says, what every sensible man knows, that the capital city has suffered incalculable injury from the spoils system. And it asks: "Where can any honest man find rational excuse for the tremendous waste of Government funds that would necessarily follow the practical rehabilitation of the doctrine of spoils? Would any corporation or individual attempt to do business after any such fashion?"

—Comparisons may be odious, but sometimes they are impressive. The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) offers one. "Arkansas," it says, "has no savings banks. Vermont has twice as many savings-bank deposits as there are voters. Arkansas is for free silver. Vermont stands by the existing gold standard."

—The Boston Traveler (Rep.) thinks the two Milwaukee men who have made a wager on the election, by the terms of which one or the other must leave the country forever, might as well both go now, they, obviously, not being the kind of citizens whom their community would miss.

—To The Philadelphia Record (Dem.) the wonder of wonders is that Candidate BRYAN should try to make the workingmen themselves help him in forwarding a scheme organized for the purpose of picking their pockets by the use of debased money!

PERSONAL.

—The Ledger Social, which is composed of employes of The Philadelphia Public Ledger establishment, commemorated on Saturday evening last the birthday anniversary of the late ANTHONY J. DREXEL by a banquet at which JAMES J. DAILEY, foreman of the composing room, acted as toastmaster. Speeches were made appreciative of Mr. DREXEL'S justness and generosity, especial force being laid upon the former quality, Mr. WALTER FARLES saying: "He was just as well as generous—in fact, leaning, if either way, a little in our favor at all times. This is not a trait so common to humanity that it should be regarded lightly. It is within the knowledge of every one present that there are many philanthropists who build libraries and make munificent donations to public purposes; who dispense lavishly with one hand and oppress with the other, perhaps flattering themselves that their left hand doesn't know what their right hand is doing. Mr. DREXEL was not one of these. While his heart was ever sympathetic and his response liberal to every worthy cause, those who depended on his employ for their livelihood could never feel that he was anything but just to them—aye, more than just, liberal."

—Just now there is no man in all Russian administration more active than Prince KHILKOFF, the Minister of Ways and Communications. His business it is to see not only to the great railway systems of the Muscovite Empire, but also to the steamship communications, and herein lies the interest of his tour through the United States, Canada, and England. The Russian volunteer fleet (so called) is to be very greatly extended; instead of sailing only from Odessa to Vladivostock, it will take in the Baltic ports, and do some trade with Alaska. As a matter of fact, the fleet is to become a gigantic Government trading organization, and of course none of the mercantile community in Russia dare say it nay. However, foreign shipbuilders will not be sorry to build the required seven ships, and the Prince's visit is therefore to be welcomed. He is due in England about Sept. 30.

—It is customary for legal gentlemen and their friends to claim high legal talent for the bar of the county in which they reside. The Rochester Post-Express goes further and gives a reason for the excellence of the Monroe County bar, attributing the alertness, the integrity, and the capacity of the attorneys of that city and vicinity in large measure to the example of prosity and ability set by the big-brained and successful men who were leaders of the bar in the early history of the city. ADDISON GARDINER, the first Judge of the Court of Appeals from Rochester; SAMUEL SELDEN, HENRY R. SELDEN, SANFORD E. CHURCH, E. DARWIN SMITH, GEORGE W. RAWSON, and JAMES L. ANGLE, it says, set a standard that their successors in practice generally have followed with fidelity.

—An effort is being made to repair by private subscription the tomb of Sir WILLIAM PEPPERELL, the leader of the expedition against Louisberg, at Kittery Point, Me. The family is extinct. Mr. M. A. SAFFORD of the Maine Historical Society is also endeavoring to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to PEPPERELL on Appledore Island, one of the Isles of Shoals, which was his birthplace, the elder PEPPERELL, The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle says, having had a small house there which he occupied during the Summer months while engaged in fishing. The birth of the Baronet occurred June 27, 1696. The foundation of the house and its cellar are well defined to-day. Most of the books incorrectly give as PEPPERELL'S birthplace Kittery Point, Me., which is on the mainland, some seven miles from the Isles of Shoals.

—Apparently the Coquelin affair is at last in a fair way toward satisfactory solution. At a recent meeting of the sociétaires of the Comédie Française, COQUELIN was granted a year for the purpose of canceling all his engagements with the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, at the end of which he may return to the House of Molière. His offer of 100,000f. as the price of his freedom was declined, but CLARETIE asked him to deposit that sum, together with the amount of the fines, recently imposed—the deposit to be forfeited if COQUELIN does not return at the expiration of the twelvemonth. The matter has now to be submitted to the Minister of Fine Arts, who, it is generally believed, will liberate COQUELIN on satisfactory conditions.

—"That the Czar," says The London Speaker, "has lost in Prince LOBANOFF a most able and powerful adviser, who had succeeded in restoring in a remarkable manner the damaged prestige of Russia, cannot be denied. But, on the other hand, it cannot be forgotten that Prince LOBANOFF was the man who acted as protector of the Sultan through all the infernal deeds of the last eighteen months, and that next to ABDUL HAMID himself it was upon him that the heaviest share of the responsibility for those deeds rested. His sudden death, at the very moment when the true character of his wicked policy was being illustrated so terribly, is one of the most dramatic incidents in history."

—The enthusiastic reception accorded to the Lord Chief Justice in the United States recalls the fact that one of the greatest Lord Chancellors of England was born in New-England. COPLEY, the painter, was resident in America with his family during the War of the American Independence. At the conclusion of that war COPLEY decided to continue a British subject in preference to becoming a citizen of the United States and returned to England with his family, which included a son, born in America, afterward the celebrated Sir JOHN COPLEY, who was Master of the Rolls, and subsequently, as Lord LYNDHURST, Lord Chancellor of England.

—Enraged at the audacity of HENRY NORMAN in criticising statements regarding the Servian Army by "a high military authority who has written Sandhurst textbooks," The Saturday Review relieves its mind by calling Mr. NORMAN "a globe-trotting journalist who notoriously does not know one end of a soldier from another."

FALSE TEACHER AND FALSE SCHOLAR.

Bryan's Blunders About the Cube of Gold.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Bryan in his Madison Square Garden speech says:

"Yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculations, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a twenty-two-foot cube and all the silver coin in the world into a sixty-six-foot cube."

It is very evident from the arguments used by Mr. Bryan in favor of free coinage of silver that he has received his knowledge on the subject from reading "Coin's Financial School," of which Mr. Harvey is the author. The quotation given is in a line with all of Mr. Bryan's utterances on the subject, it being used for the evident purpose of misleading his hearers or readers. At the first glance the average person would think, why, there is only three times as much silver coin as gold coin in bulk, but taking the number of cubic feet in a cube of twenty-two feet it will be found there are 10,648 cubic feet, while in a cube of sixty-six feet there are 287,496 cubic feet, (or nearly twenty-nine times as much bulk.) The cubic feet in the two cubes are given in the "Coin's Financial School," but Mr. Bryan did not see fit to quote them.

Mr. Harvey, in giving these figures, undertakes to show how they are arrived at, and to give confidence to his statement he says on pages 100 and 101: "I will show you how you can test this statement in a simple way. It is best that not the least scintilla of doubt remain in your minds as to the truth of any statement that I make, the people have been too long deceived by misrepresentations." He gives in a foot-note on page 100 the following: "A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces. The specific gravity of cast gold is 19.258, of silver, 10.474. To get the weight of a cubic foot of gold or silver multiply 1,000 by these figures respectively." It stands to reason that an author uses such language for the purpose of making it appear that his statements are absolutely correct and can be relied on.

Mr. Bryan's quotations attracted my attention. I immediately saw the great difference in the number of cubic feet in a twenty-two-foot cube and a sixty-six-foot cube. Looking in "Coin's Financial School," I saw the number of cubic feet stated as:

22-foot cube	10,648 cubic feet
66-foot cube	282,085 cubic feet

The actual number of cubic feet in a sixty-six-foot cube are 287,496. Noting the difference in cubic feet my attention was drawn to the calculations whereby these figures were arrived at, but I could not prove Mr. Coin's by the rules used by all engineers and mathematicians, so to be sure I called on Mr. S. R. Eaton at the United States Assay Office, in Wall Street, and asked him if he would kindly furnish me with the number of grains contained in an ounce of cast gold and an ounce of cast silver. The following figures were given:

1 cubic inch of cast gold	10.1609 troy ounces
1 cubic inch of cast silver	5.528 troy ounces

Multiplying these by 1,728, the number of cubic inches in a cubic foot, I found the following result:

1 cubic foot of cast gold contains	17,558 troy ounces
1 cubic foot of cast silver contains	9,549 troy ounces

The weight of the silver is actually 9,548 ounces 445 grains, but for convenience I shall call it 9,549 ounces.

Turning to Mr. Harvey's book I found that his figures are very different.

Coin's cubic foot of gold	19,258 ounces
United States Assay Office's cubic foot of gold	17,558 ounces
Excess given by Harvey	1,700 ounces
Coin's cubic foot of silver	10,474 ounces
United States Assay Office's cubic foot of silver	9,549 ounces
Excess given by Harvey	925 ounces

Treating the cubic foot of gold and silver in the same manner as Mr. Harvey does to find its value in dollars produces:

Coin's cubic foot of gold in value	$398,098
United States Assay Office's cubic foot of gold in value	$362,956
Excess given by Harvey	$35,142
Coin's cubic foot of silver in value	$13,544
United States Assay Office's cubic foot of silver in value	12,346
Excess given by Harvey	$1,198

It should be noted that Mr. Harvey reckons silver as being worth $1.29 per ounce, and the same method is used in the United States Assay Office calculation, but the actual value of a cubic foot of silver on Sept. 11 is, at 66 cents per ounce, $6,302.20, a difference of $6,043.71.

Coming to the total cubic feet, as given by Harvey and as shown by the United States Assay Office, we find:

Coin's total cubic feet of gold	9,776
United States Assay Office's cubic feet of gold	10,745
Deficiency as shown by Harvey, cubic feet	969

which, at $362,956 per cubic foot, equals $352,704,364.00.

Coin's total cubic feet of silver	282,085
United States Assay Office's cubic feet of silver	309,459
Deficiency, as shown by Harvey, cubic feet	27,373

which, at $12,346 per cubic foot, the value of silver at $1.29 per ounce, equals $337,947,048.00, but at actual value equals $172,512,584.00.

The above statements relate to a matter that, when offered to the public, should be at least proximately a true statement of facts. The subject treated is of such a nature that it has little bearing on the question of free coinage of silver. The truth of the figures given in "Coin's" is plainly vouched for by the author when he says: "It is best that not the least scintilla of doubt remain in your minds as to the truth of any statement I make." After seeing the great discrepancies shown to exist in "Coin's Financial School," how can any dependence be placed by any one on the author's statements regarding other matters, the sole object of which are to advocate free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, which is nearly double its present actual value.

Mr. Bryan, having quoted Mr. Harvey as an authority to support his advocacy of free coinage of silver, it stands to reason that a false teacher produces a false scholar. FRANCIS GOTTSBERGER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1896.

What's Behind It?

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Public morality must be at a high standard in Pittsburg, if the story that the municipal authorities have refused an offer of $100,000 to permit gambling in that city is true. There is nothing remarkable about the refusal; that had to be given, for several reasons; but the gamblers must have been driven to desperate straits to make the offer. They must have been too closely watched to run their games "on the quiet," and the officials must have been too honest to accept bribes, else the offer of a straightforward business deal would not have been made. The whole story is incredible, however, or else it has not been told in full. If the gamblers made an offer which they certainly knew that the authorities could not accept, and which, on the other hand, must expose them to police surveillance, it was for some ulterior purpose that has not been disclosed.

A Word in Season.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

Before the Democratic delegates take any action at Buffalo, they should make sure that they will not be drawn into a Populistic trap. They may discover that an indorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform is nothing but the acceptance of Populism, and the St. Louis ticket may be shifted into the place of the Chicago ticket in the twinkling of an eye. The delegates to Buffalo are warned. They have no excuse to make themselves ridiculous.

EDITOR BESTARD FREED

HELD IN PRISON FOR A MONTH AS A POLITICAL SUSPECT.

Released on Monday, the Spaniards Having No Proof Against Him—Two Cuban Towns Attacked by Rebels, Who Are Repulsed—Spanish Guerillas Defeat a Body of Insurgents, Who Leave Fifteen Dead on the Field.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—Augustine Bestard, editor of La Patria, the Autonomist organ in Santiago de Cuba, and agent of The United Associated Presses in that city, who was arrested as a political suspect on his arrival here a month ago, was to-day released, the authorities being unable to produce any proof against him.

The towns of Zulueta and Sitio Grande, Province of Santa Clara, were attacked today by rebels, who were repulsed. The insurgents set fire to several buildings on the outskirts of Sitio Grande. One citizen was killed and a woman wounded.

The Spanish guerrillas under Capt. Madrigal had an encounter with the rebels under Delgado, near Rio Seco, Havana Province. The latter were defeated after a two hours' fight and fled, leaving fifteen dead on the field. Capt. Madrigal was the only man on the Spanish side wounded.

American Citizens Released.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Consul Barker has telegraphed the State Department from Sagua la Grande, Cuba, that W. A. and L. Glean, two brothers, American citizens, from Massachusetts, have been released from arrest. They were arrested April 12 last on the charge of having given shelter to an insurgent in their house. They were not given a regular trial, and the State Department undertook to secure their release, which it has done, after four months of continuous effort.

THREATS MADE IN TURKEY.

Another Uprising Believed to be Certain in Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that threats are being made to blow up the new public debt offices and the British Embassy. The unrest among the low-class Turks is increasing. It is not now a question of Turk against Armenian, but of the lives and property of all foreign citizens in the city.

The patrols have been doubled everywhere, but if the Government should order the soldiers to fire upon a mob, it is likely that the order would be disobeyed and that the troops would fraternize with the rioters.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that there is no improvement in the situation there. Large numbers of Armenians are arrested daily.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has given orders that the refugees on British ships shall not be surrendered to the Turkish authorities. Most of them will be conveyed to the Island of Syra, which belongs to Greece, where they will be under the protection of the British Consul.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FRENCH GUIANA.

A Change on Account of Prisoner Albert Dreyfus.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—As a consequence of the recent disclosures in the affair of Capt. Albert Dreyfus, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life for revealing French military secrets to Germany, the Governor of French Guiana, within whose jurisdiction the Isle du Grand Salut, where Dreyfus is confined, is situated, has been displaced. The Governor of New Caledonia has been appointed to succeed him.

It was reported a few days ago that Capt. Dreyfus, aided by his wife, had effected his escape from the fortress in which he was confined, and that he was on his way to the United States on board of an American schooner. This report was denied by the French Colonial Office, which denial was subsequently confirmed by a cable dispatch from the Governor of French Guiana.

Suicide on the Cephalonia.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 14.—The Cunard Line steamer Cephalonia, which arrived here to-day from Boston, reports that a child died from convulsions on the passage and was buried at sea. A steerage passenger named Patrick Callaghan committed suicide by jumping overboard, and another steerage passenger became crazy.

An American's Suicide in Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 14.—William Faling of Toledo, Ohio, an engineer in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, committed suicide here to-day.

IOWA IS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Reports Made to the State Central Committee at Its Meeting.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 14.—The State Central Committee of the National Democratic Party met here to-day to plan its campaign. All but one of the districts was represented. The meeting was enthusiastic.

Every member of the committee reported immense gains for the sound-money ticket since the Indianapolis Convention. George E. May of Charles City said that of thirty-nine Democratic business men in his town thirty-seven were against Bryan. S. H. Mallory of Chariton said every county of the Eighth District, supposed to be a hotbed of silver sentiment, would give an increased Republican majority.

In Lucas County he knew only one Republican who had been Bryanized. Max Meyer of Iowa City said Johnson County, usually Democratic by 800 to 1,000, would be Republican by about the same majority this year. Iowa County, ordinarily Democratic by about 200, will be Republican by about 500. The Amanaite colony in that county, with 400 votes that are always Democratic, has gone sound money in a body.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EVERETT—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

—WINDSOR—H. H. Westinghouse of Pittsburg.

—GRAND—State Treasurer A. B. Colvin of Albany.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio.

—GRAND UNION—Baron and Baroness de Noirfontaine of Paris.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y.

—ALBEMARLE—Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore and ex-Congressman J. J. Hemphill of South Carolina.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, Me.; Col. William G. Rice of Albany, and ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, United States Army; Gen. Cyrus Bussey of Washington, and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army; John Nicholas Brown of Newport, Mrs. W. W. Belknap of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Royal Phelps Carroll, William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Belmont, and William Butler Duncan, Jr.

FIGHT OVER A DEAD BODY.

Two Undertakers Claim the Right to Bury It.

NEWARK, Sept. 14.—Two undertakers of this city are engaged in a bitter quarrel over the possession of a body which is to be buried to-morrow. The body is in the possession of one of the disputants, but if he does not surrender it by to-morrow the aid of the courts will be invoked to compel him to do so.

The body is that of the late Herman Beck, who left such an eccentric will, and to-night it is in a metallic-lined coffin in Brompton's morgue. The undertakers who are fighting to see which shall inter the remains are Meyer & Ganz and Charles A. L. Erb. Both claim that they have been engaged to inter the body, and pending a settlement of the dispute Constable Higbie is watching the casket.

Beck died in Hamburg, Germany, on Aug. 26, and the body, after being embalmed, was shipped to this country. Meyer & Ganz, so the latter claims, received a cablegram from the American Consul at Hamburg ordering them to take charge of the body immediately on its arrival here. Acting on these instructions, which were those of Mrs. Beck, it is said, the firm met the vessel carrying the body at Quarantine, got it through to New-York and finally to this city, where it was placed in the metal coffin.

At this juncture Undertaker Erb appeared and said that he had been engaged by Mrs. Beck to assist Meyer & Ganz in conducting the funeral. It is claimed by Erb that Meyer & Ganz offered to withdraw if they got $482, but Erb and others interested thought the amount excessive, the offer was withdrawn, and both proceeded to go ahead with the arrangements for the funeral. Erb ordered a hearse with four white horses and sixteen coaches. Meyer & Ganz followed the same programme.

This afternoon both undertakers met in the office of Louis Hood, Assistant Prosecutor of Essex County, who is the executor of the dead man's estate. Hood told Meyer & Ganz that they had no right to hold the body, that the authority that had been given them by the widow of the dead man had been repudiated by her, and that if they did not turn the body over to Erb by 7 o'clock to-night he would resort to extreme measures. Meyer & Ganz then ran off and consulted a lawyer, and by his advice they refused to surrender the body. They appointed Constable Higbie to watch it. With Higbie is Jacob Jedell, who is representing the Beck family interests.

At a late hour to-night the undertakers held another consultation, and Meyer & Ganz again made positive their refusal to surrender the body. Executor Hood will take the case into court to-morrow morning.

WATSON ON THE WAR PATH.

Will Demand of Chairman Jones that Sewall Withdraw.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—When Senator Jones returns to Chicago this morning he will find a heap of trouble awaiting him. Tom Watson, Populist candidate for Vice President, who has been stumping the Western States and demanding the substitution of his name for that of Sewall on the silver Democratic ticket, will be in the city, and will urge Paul Vandevoort of Omaha, W. S. Morgan of Arkansas, and "Tom" Burkhardt of Mississippi to call on Jones and demand Sewall's withdrawal. Senator Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, will be here also, and he may be persuaded to take up Watson's cause.

Vandervoort, Morgan, and Burkhardt have been in Chicago for several days, and have only been awaiting the result of the Maine election to enable them to formulate a plan that will have some influence on the Senator from Arkansas. All three are Middle of the Road Populists, who stood out against Bryan's nomination at the St. Louis Convention last July until resistance became useless. They are also officers of the Reform Press Association, and unless they can effect some kind of a deal in favor of Watson their newspapers are certain to suffer.

The result of the election in Maine, they claim, must be taken to mean that Sewall's nomination, instead of helping the silver ticket, has been a source of injury, and that in the November elections he will imperil the chance of the ticket being successful in many Southern and Western States, where Watson outs, commands the full vote of silver Democrats and Populists. Mr. Washburne of Boston, who is the Populist member of the Advisory Committee at the annex headquarters, has been in consultation with the Middle of the Road committee, and, while he does not altogether approve of their plan of trying to force Sewall out of the race, he will not offer any serious objection.

It is not at all probable that Senator Jones will give the Middle of the Road Committee much encouragement. It is an open secret, however, that the Arkansas Chairman does not feel bound to support Sewall because he believes that the man from Maine has any claim on his protection. Just what course the members of the Middle of the Road committee will pursue in the event of a flat refusal from Senator Jones, which seems to be what they will get, is not clear, but there is a strong likelihood that they will endeavor to compel the National Committee to declare Bryan's nomination void and place a straight Populist candidate in the field.

HEBREW BUTCHERS AT ODDS.

Circular About "Kosher" Meat Lands to Police Court Case.

There has been war for some time between the Hebrew butchers of West Thirty-eighth Street, owing to the fact that three rivals in business claimed that Jacob Ellsner, one of the butchers, did not sell "kosher" meat. The matter was carried to the synagogue, and there Ellsner was announced to the other Hebrews as a butcher who was not selling "kosher" meat.

After this public announcement in the synagogue the following circular, printed in both Hebrew and English, was made public in the neighborhood:

To the Public:

We, undersigned, do hereby notify the Hebrews that we have found out that is a butcher in west 38th street, No. 318, Bet. 8th and 9th Aves., that sells impure meat, and kills the chickens himself, he sells meat that is not slaughtered according to the rites. We therefore notify you that the day of ATONEMENT is coming and every Jehuda has to do whats proper, and instead of consuming meat not Kosher and pay big prices for it to buy whats Kosher and pay whats right.

We remain Respectfully

MESS. NEWMAN, MEIROWITZ & LUSTRADER.

When Ellsner saw this statement passed around the neighborhood he became indignant, and, meeting Meirowitz last Friday, struck him, it was alleged, in the face with his fist.

Meirowitz immediately went to the office of Lawyer Lowenstein and the lawyer took him to Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Cornell granted him a summons for Ellsner's appearance in that court yesterday.

When Ellsner appeared in court he justified himself by showing Magistrate Cornell the circular. He denied striking Meirowitz. Magistrate Cornell dismissed the charge of assault, and told Ellsner, when he wished to have Meirowitz arrested for conspiracy, that if he wanted any damages out of Meirowitz and the other two butchers for circulating the circular, to sue them in a civil court.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 14.—Fire destroyed the grain and feed mill of Burditt Brothers in this city to-night. Loss, $75,000, which is covered by insurance.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 14.—The Capital Furniture Factory was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS New-York, Passow, from Southampton, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 11 P. M.

CRIPPLED BY THE GALE.

Continued from Page 1.

New-York Sept. 3, for Macelo, Brazil, and since reported abandoned at sea.

The bark Charles Racine, which sailed Sept. 7 for Sydney, N. S. W., and was reported returning at Sandy Hook Sunday night, came up to an anchorage off Staten Island yesterday. She was struck by the gale of the 9th inst. and lost her fore and main lower topsails, foresail, three jibs, and staysails. Two lifeboats were broken by a wave, which also tore away a section of the starboard bulwarks and amidships stanchions and carried away the steering gear and wheel, leaving her unmanageable.

Temporary repairs were effected and she came back to port. She has a heavy list to port, due to the shifting of cargo, and it is probable that it will have to be taken out and re-stored.

MANNED BY A SICK CREW.

Beri-Beri Forces the Bark Themis to Make Port.

The Norwegian bark Themis put into this port yesterday with eight out of her crew of ten sick. She left Progreso thirty-four days ago with a cargo of logwood, bound for Liverpool.

Capt. Tobiasen felt a swelling of his feet and lower limbs the day after sailing. There was an accompanying stiffness of the joints, which gradually grew worse until he was barely able to move. He believed it to be a species of scurvy; and he took such remedies as were at hand.

The first mate had been laid up with acute rheumatism, and was unable to move, and finally, a week out, the second mate showed symptoms of the affliction from which the Captain suffered. Then one of the seamen was taken down, and one by one the other sailors succumbed until all but two were stricken.

The disease seemed to be a variety of beri-beri, much dreaded by East Indian sailors. The legs of the men swelled until they were double their natural size, and the joints became very stiff. Capt Tobiasen had it in a worse form than the others, but he pluckily crawled about the ship, and kept her on her course, until so many of his men were sick that it became hazardous to attempt to complete the voyage to Liverpool. He then altered his course to reach this port.

The bark was struck by a hurricane when off the Delaware capes, the wind coming from the north and west. She labored heavily, and double work fell to the already crippled crew. Luckily everything had been made snug, and beyond the blowing away of six sails and the smashing of companion doors no serious damage was sustained. The hurricane lasted twenty-four hours.

Deputy Health Officer L'Hommedieu, who made a critical examination of her afflicted crew, concluded that they were suffering from a species of scurvy very much like beri-beri. He learned that the supply of provisions obtainable at Progreso was meagre and the quality inferior.

The bark had remained ten weeks at Progreso, during which time fresh vegetables were difficult to obtain, and the crew were poorly nourished. He determined to hold the vessel until he could satisfy himself as to his diagnosis, and made preparation for the comfort of the sick men, all of whom seemed to be convalescent except the Captain.

Beri-beri is a peculiar disease, and no specific treatment has been discovered which affords certain relief. Good hygienic regulations and judicious administration of wholesome food are the best palliatives known.

The name is said to mean "sheep," and was applied on account of a fancied resemblance in the movements of the sufferer to those of a sheep. It is prevalent on the Brazilian coast and in the East Indies.

STOOD BY FORMER VIEWS.

Brooklyn Democrats Repudiate Bryan and Vote for a Gold Standard.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn met at its headquarters, 44 Court Street, last night, and the meeting was the most exciting one the club has held since the Fall of 1893, when the club indorsed the nomination of Charles A. Schieren, the Republican candidate for Mayor.

The meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on the indorsement of the Chicago platform and the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President. The resolutions on which the matter was brought before the club were presented at a meeting held last Monday and were as follows:

Whereas, The Democratic Party of the United States in convention assembled did by a majority vote nominate the Hon. William J. Bryan for President and the Hon. Arthur Sewall for Vice President; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn indorses the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, and pledges itself to their support; and be it further

Resolved, That the resolution passed heretofore by this club approving of a gold standard be reconsidered.

There were about fifty members present, but when it came to a vote, it was ascertained that there were only thirty-three members who were entitled to vote, the others not having paid their dues.

The club refused to adopt the resolutions. The vote was 17 against and 16 in favor. This was looked upon by the gold men as a big victory, for the silverites, to have carried the resolutions, would have had to have a two-thirds vote in their favor.

The Chairman, William P. Ferguson, said that before any action could be taken in the matter it would be necessary for the club to reconsider its action taken a few months ago, when it voted in favor of a gold standard.

The resolution was reconsidered, and was then laid on the table. The discussion of the resolutions of indorsement was then begun.

Addresses were made by many of the members. They were about evenly divided in the discussion. Several motions were made, and whenever the Chair made known its decision it was appealed from, but in each instance the Chairman was sustained.

The discussion on the resolution of indorsement kept up until midnight. Then the vote was taken.

While the tellers were preparing the ballots many things of an uncomplimentary nature were said about President Cleveland's administration, but they were drowned by cheers when one of the members suggested three cheers for the President of the United States. Even the silver men cheered.

The ballot was then taken. Thirty-three ballots were cast—in favor of the resolutions, 16; against the resolutions, 17.

This decision was received with cheers.

After the announcement was made that the resolution had not been carried, a motion was made to take from the table the resolution in favor of sound money. The motion was carried and a motion was made that the sound-money resolution be adopted. This was carried, and the club adjourned.

Trolleys Fracture Two Skulls.

Thomas Hogan, seven years old, of 206 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, while playing last evening on Myrtle Avenue, near Hudson Avenue, was struck by a Greenpoint trolley car. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it was found his skull was fractured.

Eleven-year-old Charles Phillipson of 295 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down at Ninth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon by a car of the Brooklyn and Coney Island trolley line. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Seney Hospital. The motorman, John O'Rourke, was arrested.

Shot Himself, Fell into the River.

John Salverson, a machinist, of 65 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, shot himself in the right temple last night while standing on the dock at the foot of Dykman Street. He fell into the water. His body was recovered.

Salverson had been out of work for more than a year, and, in consequence, was deeply despondent. He leaves a wife and several children.

MR. BYNUM IN THIS CITY.

Preparing Plans for Active Work of the Campaign.

William D. Bynum of Indiana, Chairman of the National Democratic National Committee, and J. P. Frenzel, also of Indiana, the Treasurer of the committee, arrived at the Hoffman House last night.

Awaiting them there were John De Witt Warner and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who escorted them to the University Club, where they joined Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, Edward M. Shepard, and Charles J. Edwards at dinner.

After dinner the party attended a meeting of prominent members of the National Democratic Party in Parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among the others present were E. Ellery Anderson, Perry Belmont, Wallace Macfarlane, Congressman Franklin Bartlett, Walter Bunn, James Loed, Everett P. Wheeler, R. R. Bowker, Col. Robert Greir Monroe, C. J. Patterson, R. A. Weedmore, and H. De Forest Baldwin.

Gen. Tracey presided, and explained that the object of the meeting was to prepare plans so that a vigorous campaign could be begun immediately.

It being the opinion of all that the East was surely anti-Bryan and that the battle ground was in the Middle West, Mr. Bynum was called on to tell of the work that was necessary to be done there. He said the principal fight should be directed from Chicago, where the headquarters are to be established.

He thought that the States that might be considered as doubtful were Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He believed that it is very probable that Kentucky and Louisiana will go against Bryan. He had just received good assurances that Texas was doubtful. Mr. Bynum next told what he considered necessary to be done to make a successful campaign.

Mr. Frenzel, who has conducted several successful campaigns in Indiana for the Democrats, gave an estimate of the expenses of running a campaign in the States which Mr. Bynum had mentioned as doubtful.

E. Ellery Anderson, Perry Belmont, Daniel G. Griffin, and others gave their views about what committees should be appointed to carry out Mr. Bynum's ideas, and also as to the speediest method of raising campaign funds, so that no time should be lost in opening the fight and getting speakers into the doubtful States.

Other gentlemen in turn gave their views, and it was late when the meeting adjourned. It was agreed to establish branch headquarters at 39 West Twenty-third Street, this city. They will be opened this week.

Mr. Bynum, after addressing a meeting in Brooklyn to-night, will leave for the West to start the sound-money campaign. He will return here on Sunday or Monday in company with Gens. Palmer and Buckner, who will be the principal speakers at a mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden Monday night.

Chairman Bynum will hold another conference to-day with members of the National Democratic Party.

CONFERENCE OF POPOCRATS.

Several of the Campaign Managers Meet at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The room of the Senate Committee on Appropriations was the scene this afternoon of a conference between Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, Senator Gorman, and Mr. Johnson of Kansas, member of the Executive Committee, and Senators Teller and Dubois, the bolting Republican Senators. They were in consultation for two hours. When it was over, Senator Teller said that he came here partly on private business and partly to see Chairman Jones, he and Senator Dubois having been appointed members of the Advisory Committee, and this being the first opportunity they had had of coming together. Senator Teller stated that it was his intention to leave for the West this week.

Speaking of the general situation, Senator Teller said he looked upon the whole Pacific coast as solid for Bryan, regardless of what any one might say. "There is only one State in the West about which I am unable to make a positive statement, and that is Wyoming," he continued, "I make a reservation there only because I am unacquainted with the conditions that exist there. Outside of that I am quite confident that everything in the West, including the two Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, will be for Bryan by very large majorities. If the East does its duty in this contest, it is won, Bryan will be elected, and the free-silver sentiment will prevail."

Senator Dubois had a long talk with Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist Committee, regarding the fusion in his own State of Idaho. The situation there has not been reassuring to the Senator, who is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, owing to the failure of the Democrats and Populists to fuse with the silver Republicans.

RUBE JOHNSON'S CELEBRATION.

A Jerry McAuley Convert Has Not Taken a Drop in Six Years.

"Old Uncle Rube Johnson," who, six years ago, was a drunkard, celebrated the anniversary of his conversion last night at the Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water Street. He is now seventy-six years old.

It was a love feast of the temperance members of the various city missions, and among those who attended were Col. H. H. Hadley and wife of St. Bartholomew Mission; his brother, S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the McAuley Mission; Walter M. Smith, John S. Huyler, the Rev. T. B. Harrison, who converted "Uncle Rube"; "Sister" Charlotte of the Day Star Home, and D. W. McMillan, a temperance worker of St. Louis. Johnson, who looks like a prosperous man, said:

"Those who knew me could not say that I was ever really sober during thirty-five years. I slept in wagons, hallways, lumber yards, and station houses, and often on benches in the public parks; yet, I could always get plenty of rum."

He was knocked down and run over by a wagon, he said, and nearly killed, on Park Row one night, while intoxicated. He told his hearers that he had been in the Fort Hamilton Inebriate Asylum nine times, coming out each time to resume his drinking habits.

On the verge of delirium tremens, one night he decided to go to the McCauley Mission, where he had often been thrown out. He was welcomed, and when the Rev. F. B. Harrison approached him appealingly, he then and there made up his mind never to take another drink.

"I have never taken a drink since," said he, "and I attribute my being saved from a drunkard's grave to the Christian influences of the mission."

Mr. S. H. Hadley told the audience, which included many ladies, that "Old Rube" was the worst drunkard he had ever seen.

Dragged Half a Block by Trolley Car.

The dirt cart of James Murphy of 224 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was run into yesterday afternoon on Johnson Avenue, near Bogart Street, by a Nassau trolley car, running from Canarsie. The horse was killed. Murphy was thrown under the car and was dragged half a block.

The car had to be raised before he could be extricated. Both of his legs were broken, and he was injured internally. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was said he could not live.

Thomas Berry, the motorman, was arrested.

Dr. B. A. Sheldon's Body Found.

The body of Dr. Benjamin Arad Sheldon, a Brooklyn physician who lived at 48 Morton Street, who for several years was attached to the College of the City of New-York, was found last night floating in the river at the foot of Congress Street, Brooklyn.

As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Saturday, he disappeared Thursday after talking with his wife about the advantages of drowning for those who wished to commit suicide. His wife does not doubt that he sought death in the water while mastered by his despondent mood.

FRANCIS WILSON'S SCEPTRE

HE TAKES IT UP AGAIN AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

He Appears as King of the Mountebanks in "Half a King," a New Comic Opera That Will Be a "Go"—Opening of the Olympia Music Hall Season—Ballet, Aerial and Otherwise—Other Changes of Bill.

"Ask the violet of Spring
Whence it came and whither goes;
It will answer 'Heaven knows,'
If it answer anything."

Thus sings Mr. Harry B. Smith—or to speak more truthfully thus sings Miss Lulu Glaser; for though Mr. Smith's verses are eminently singable he is not the kind of versifier whose words can be said to sing.

As to whether that particular song in which Miss Glaser, as the daughter of a mountebank, and an airy trickster herself, defines her irresponsibility is the best in the new operetta called "Half a King," which Mr. Francis Wilson and his company produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, there may be differences of opinion. There are half a dozen other songs in the piece as sprightly and taking and as happily set by Mr. Englander, who is quite at his best in this new work, and exhibits the inventive gift, in a small degree, as well as musicianly skill. That is to say, Mr. Englander's exhibits the inventive gift if all the fluent melody in "Half a King" is original with him. No credit is given on the house bill to any French composer, though the libretto is announced as an adaptation of a piece by Leterrier and Vanloo.

Dramatically, the "book" is reminiscent of both "Erminie" (which was remotely like the old "Auberge des Adrets") and "La Princesse de Trébizonde"—both excellent models. But it has a pleasing daintiness of its own which is shown in songs like the one quoted above. There are three or four spirited choruses, and the finales are worked up in Englander's usual impressive way. Mr. Wilson has a mountebank song, with illustrative "business," terpsichorean and theatrical; a song about society manners, which is full of illuminative points, and a topical song, telling what he would do if he were a real monarch instead of only a king of mountebanks. He also has plenty of opportunity for the display of his peculiar kind of acrobatic humor, and is the proprietor of a trick donkey named "Bryan." The prose of his part is as startlingly "up to date" as the language in the dialogues of Mr. Howells's new novel. Alluding to the marks of years in a lady's countenance, he says: "She looks as if she had been weaned some time ago." When a lady haughtily rejects his advances, he says: "She passed me the ice pitcher." And at luncheon he suddenly exclaims: "Listen to that cheese."

So it will be understood that Mr. Wilson, in the new operetta, is much like Mr. Wilson in other operettas, that he is, in short, Mr. Wilson—the Mr. Wilson of the stage, not the grave and peaceable agriculturist of New-Rochelle.

He was received with boisterous acclaim last evening. The house was crowded in every part, and the audience was singularly select and representative. After the second act of "Half a King" Mr. Wilson was called forth to make a speech, and acquitted himself in his usual modest and sensible way.

The new operetta is handsomely mounted with two outdoor views of old Paris by Hoyt, and one of Mr. Marston's showy palace interiors. The costumes are suitable. The chorus is unusually large and well balanced; the orchestra, too, is numerous for operetta and in good discipline. Miss Glaser has an unusually bright and telling part, with not a bit of dull stuff to burden her; and she does it well. Her songs were all encored. Miss Christie MacDonald gets her chance, which is brief but good, in the last act, and otherwise is a pretty figure in the show. The others are all good enough. No doubt "Half a King" will bear some cutting; some of the serious explanatory dialogue of the last act will soon disappear. But its first performance was unmistakably successful:

Tireschappe	Francis Wilson
Mistigris	Peter Lang
Duke de la Roche-Trumeau	John Brand
Duke de Chateau Margaux	J. C. Miron
Honoré	Clinton Elder
Benoit	Edward P. Temple
Pierette	Lulu Glaser
Lucinde	Christie MacDonald
Simplice	Agnes Paul
Stella	Agnes Martyne
Flora	Blanche Plunkett

OLYMPIA'S FALL SEASON.

It Began with Much Success and Some Real Novelties.

Mr. Hammerstein, with that serene confidence in the permanent value of his own work, which is the hallmark of genius—among other things—courageously put his own "Marguerite" first on the first bill of the regular Olympia season. Though this combination of opera and great moral lesson was presented so many times not many months ago that, perhaps, the public is no longer madly eager to see it, yet the interest manifested last evening seemed to be constant and pleased. However this may have been, there were people innumerable in the huge and handsome auditorium, most of whom came early, and all of whom staid as late as they could, and, therefore, was it quite evident that if "Marguerite" did not make the evening's entertainment, at least she did not mar it.

The "opera" has not been materially changed, either to the eye or the ear. Faust is as chubby as ever, and Mephisto as leanly tall as might have beeen expected from the fact that Mr. Ethan Allen (not the historical Ethan, but a much younger man,) still sings the one rôle and Mr. Thomas Evans Greene the other. The heroine is now Miss Alice Rose, and the Martha is Miss Marie Brandis, both of whom, as is well known, have deep, soulful natures. The young ladies of the chorus mostly content themselves with hopping about, but some of them are learning to dance, having heard, doubtless, that dancing is an accomplishment once considered useful in their profession.

It was while "Marguerite" was drawing to its close that the Grigolates appeared. And the Grigolates are worth seeing. There are seven of them, all young, comely, and feminine, and they float about in the air at the end of wires so fine that no well-disposed person need see, or will, anything except an exceedingly accurate imitation of good angels. They rise, hover from side to side of the stage, and alight again with an ease and grace that might be praised very highly, indeed, without danger of exageration. A prettier spectacle than they present has rarely been seen in a music hall.

Midway in the evening's entertainment came two "straight variety turns." Dutch Daly told some newish stories with effect, and Amann impersonated various important individuals with his usual skill. Among others, he showed Major McKinley and Mr. Bryan, both with startling accuracy. It cannot be quite meaningless that the audience had a few cheers and many hisses for the silver candidate, while there was a burst of hearty and vigorous applause for the sound-money man. Not more than a dozen people hissed him.

The ten dwarfs forming the Colibri troup are decidedly clever little people. There is no Franz Ebert among them, but otherwise they can stand comparison with "Die Liliputaner" very well. Of the ten members of the company, there are singers, dancers, athletes, elephant trainers, a magician, and performers on various musical instruments. They all seem to be well and happy, and there is not more than a trace of the painful in any of their achievements. As for that trace, nobody noticed it otherwise than by applauding a little more heartily than would have been the case if better-grown performers had done the same feats.

Grand Opera House.

Chimmie Fadden has returned to town with blithe Mr. Paul and his down-town acquaintance, Mrs. Murphy. James and all his friends had a warm reception at the Grand Opera House last evening, when the play Mr. Townsend, with the assistance of Augustus Thomas, made out of his own comic sketches, was performed for the first time this season. Mr. Charles T. Hopper is still the able representative of Chimmie Fadden, and Marie Bates retains the rôle of Mrs. Murphy.

Harlem Opera House.

Charles H. Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" has had the honor of being the first "dramatic production" of the season at the Harlem Opera House. Otis Harlan and his principal associates of last Winter returned to their original parts last evening. The performance was lively and amusing and was enjoyed by a large audience.

The Seidl Concerts.

The attendance at the Seidl concerts at Madison Square Garden has been encouraging. To-night will be "Wagner night," and the programme will be as follows:

March—Coronation ..... Svensen
Overture—"Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn
(a) Gavotte. (b) "Loin du Bal" ..... Gillet
Ballet Music—"Feramors" ..... Rubinstein
Overture and Bacchanale—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Funeral March, from "Goetterdaemmerung" ... Wagner
Prelude and Isolde's Death ..... Wagner
Omphale's Spinning Wheel ..... Saint-Saens
Funeral March of a Marionette ..... Gounod
First Rhapsodie ..... Liszt
Selection—"Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer

Lillian Russell's Season Opened.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—Lillian Russell, heading Canary & Lederer's Opera Company in the new opera "An American Beauty," opened at the Frothingham Theatre this evening before a crowded house. The production was gorgeously staged and Miss Russell was enthusiastically received.

Music Hall Notes.

—There was no change in the bill at Koster & Bial's last night, and none was needed, for a better programme of "variety" has rarely been presented in New-York. The "stars" are Cissy Fitzgerald and Eugene Stratton, but some of the other "turns" are vastly better than theirs. The Flying Jordans, the Phoites, (whose new trick pantomime is brief, brisk, and comical,) Clermont and his animals, Kaoly, and the Macarte sisters are all excellent.

—The concert at the Eden Musée last evening was enjoyable. Selections from "Faust" were well rendered. Koevessy played a violin solo, Remenyi's "Flying Swallows," and, as an encore, a composition of his own. The final numbers were new selections of gypsy music arranged by the members of the orchestra.

—The cinematographe is still exhibited in the continuous show at Keith's Union Square Theatre.

BRYAN ON A SPECIAL TRAIN.

Travels Through Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—William J. Bryan left East St. Louis at 6:30 o'clock this morning on a special train, having slept in a private car in a quiet corner of the railroad yards. He was accompanied by Congressman Allen and several members of the local committee. This is the first time Mr. Bryan has traveled on a special train.

The first stop was made at Belleville, Ill., where 1,000 people were waiting. Mr. Bryan made a short speech. He also spoke at Nashville, Ill., and Mount Vernon, Ind. At the latter place Mr. Bryan said:

"I appreciate the fact that this meeting is presided over by one who until this campaign has been a Republican, [referring to Judge Sample.] A few months ago I was in your midst, then as a private citizen, simply representing a cause which was near to my heart, and when I told you here that the brand of my Democracy was different from the brand which was being presented by the Administration, your city was advertised by those who tried to make it appear that I denied that I was a Democrat. [Cheers.] My friends, those of you who were here know that I not only did not declare myself not a Democrat, but I have always declared myself a better Democrat than any man who sought to undo what Jefferson and Jackson did for the American people." [Great cheering.]

It is estimated that the crowd which heard Mr. Bryan at Evansville numbered 8,000 people. Mr. Bryan was presented by Col. Gil Shanklin, National Committeeman from Indianapolis. The cheering was renewed. After his speech, while Mr. Bryan was on the way to the station, the spirited horses attached to his carriage became frightened and jumped into the crowd. There was a momentary panic among those near the carriage, and a great scamper for safety. One of the horses plunged backward and forward furiously, getting beyond the control of the driver. Mr. Bryan and those with him jumped to the ground just as the horses were subdued by some policemen. The train left Evansville at 1:25, and crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky.

Henderson, Ky., where the candidate was scheduled to stop for an hour, was reached at 2 o'clock. An escort, composed of the Carlisle Rifles, 500 mounted men, from Union County, city and county officials in carriages, and others, conveyed Mr. Bryan to the Court House, where he made a speech before a large and enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Bryan left Henderson at 3:15 and made short speeches at Owensborough, Hawesville, Cloverport, Irvington, and West Point. At the last-named place a number of flaming jets of natural gas formed the principal illumination in the candidate's honor.

RUN OVER ON A TRESTLE.

One Man Saves Himself by a Jump into the Water, the Other Killed.

Timothy Almond, thirty-eight years old, a blacksmith, of 511 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and Patrick Sullivan, twenty-four years old, of the same address, were crossing Coney Island Creek last night, on the trestle of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, when engine No. 2 came along at full speed.

There was not time for them to reach the end of the trestle. Sullivan saved his life by jumping into the creek. Almond was struck by the engine. His right leg, left wrist, and left thigh were broken, and he received internal injuries. He was taken to the Seney Hospital, where he died late last night.

Sullivan was rescued from the creek and attended by Dr. Hill of Coney Island. Engineer Ed Slater of 530 Eighth Avenue and Conductor George H. Wainwright of 434 Eighth Avenue were in charge of the train.

Canadians Going to Brazil.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bergeron (Opposition) again pointed out that nearly a thousand people would sail from Montreal to-morrow for Brazil, and he asked what the Dominion Government had done in the matter. Premier Laurier stated that the Government could not prevent people leaving Canada if they were determined to do so, but at the same time they advised their immigration agent in Montreal to look into the matter and to endeavor to persuade the people against going to Brazil. The Government has also communicated with the church authorities, telling them to advise their flocks against being deluded into leaving the country.

Bourke Cockran in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.—W. Bourke Cockran spoke at the Coliseum to-night to an audience estimated at 12,000 people. Secretary of Agriculture Morton presided.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John MacMullen.

John MacMullen, who died of old age Saturday at his home, 521 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, conducted for nearly fifty years a well-known boys' school, where he had pupils from some of the most aristocratic families in New-York. Mr. MacMullen was born in New-York March 2, 1818, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1837. He began to teach while in college, and on being graduated, resolved to devote his life to teaching, with a view to improving some of the characteristics of the instruction of youth in his day which had caused him much dissatisfaction.

To prepare himself for teaching he made a tour of Europe,

THE ROCKAWAY BOYS WON

DEFEATED MEADOWBROOK PLAYERS FOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Eight Goals Scored by Each Team, but Penalties Against the Meadowbrooks Were Greater and So Their Opponents Won the Astor Gold Cup by 7 to 6 1-4—Twenty Thousand People Saw the Game at Prospect Park Parade Ground.

"Perhaps they won't do a thing out at Rockaway to-night, and then again perhaps they will. At all events I wish I was out there to have a hand in the fun."

This was the remark of a young polo1st at the conclusion of the game played for the polo championship of the United States at the Prospect Park Parade Ground in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. He was one of a party of young enthusiasts who have not yet risen to the dignity of playing for the Astor Cup, but who had come out to bet on the boys from Cedarhurst and to cheer them on in their efforts to wipe out the defeat for the cup by the Myoplas a year ago, and to win for their club the massive gold cup for the possession of which the polo men of the country had been practicing hard and playing faithfully for some time back.

The policemen say that there must have been 20,000 people on the parade ground to witness the contest, and the estimate did not seem to be exaggerated. All about the roped inclosure where the play was carried on men and women and children were packed as thickly as they could stand, and so thickly that it was impossible for at least one-half of them to see any part of the game. The white wooden ball that was driven hither and thither during the rushes of the players was visible to them only when it occasionally was sent skyward by one of the powerful strokes of the bare-headed Baldwin, who was more successful in making these skyrocket strokes than was any other of the eight young men who raced over the turf at the top of their speed and handled their horses as if the saddle was as natural to them as to a born plainsman.

The fringe of heads about the green field could be seen by the players to bob up and down at frequent intervals, the owners of the heads hoping thus to get a glance at some of the marvelous strokes that were being made. These bobbers envied the men and boys on the front row, most of whom were good-natured enough to sit down on the turf so that those in the second and third rows could have a chance to see something. Beyond that third row—and there were several rows behind it—there was nothing to do but bob and to trust to the good nature and garrulity of those who had places from which something could be seen to keep them informed of the progress of the battle.

Yet unsatisfactory as it all must have been to a majority of the crowd, they hung about while the game lasted and then tried to find a way to get back to town. It was then perhaps that they best realized the extent of the crowd that had gone out to see the match that was to decide the championship at a game they see all too rarely, but one which seems to have caught the town. The matches of a year ago and of this year have done more to help the game than all that has gone before, according to the belief of the players and the officers of the National Polo Association.

Ladies on the Coaches.

A score or more of four-in-hand coaches and drags and brakes, French busses drawn by pairs of horses and one drawn by a team of three horses, harnessed abreast and belonging to Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff; traps of about all the fashionable makes, and public "tally-ho" omnibusses, seats on which could be had for $1 each, lined the ground on the south side, where was also pitched the tent in which the players found a drop to wet their lips within the intervals between the three twenty-minute periods into which the game was divided. The tops of the coaches were pretty well given over to ladies, their escorts contenting themselves with finding a foothold where they could on the wheels or in the places reserved for the guards.

A desperate lot of partisans these ladies were, too, for they cheered and waved their handkerchiefs and applauded each good play as heartily as did any of the thousands of men, all of whom seemed to have mastered the mysteries of the game. At all events the men were all eyes and ears for the detection of foul playing, and claimed a number for the players before the latter had a chance, and several times claimed them in baseball fashion when there was no foul, though there had been some pretty vigorous riding that the critics thought should be characterized as foul. Dr. Cary of Buffalo was considerably annoyed by these officious people, but managed to fill his difficult post as referee with general satisfaction to the players.

About fifty ponies were tethered about the field when the crowd began to assemble there, and all of them had a good bit of warming up before play began. This delighted the throng, which found much to admire in the sturdy little ponies which seemed to enter into the spirit of the game as much as did the riders. They were a lot that made up in action and life whatever they may have lacked in beauty, and that was considerable in the case of most of them. More than half of them were typical broncos, and these were not at all behind the imported ponies in their ability to stand hard knocks and to twist and turn in the smallest possible space, and race at top speed in the terrific rushes for the ball that were so very frequent.

Lined Up for the Game.

Promptly at 4 o'clock, and while the people were yet streaming on to the grounds, the teams lined up for the game, taking these positions on the field:

ROCKAWAY.	Position.	MEADOWBROOK.
J. S. Stevens	First	W. C. Eustis
J. Elliott Cowdin	Second	T. Hitchcock, Jr.
Foxhall Keene	Third	C. C. Baldwin
G. B. Eustis	Back	Benjamin Nicoll

At 4:02, the teams having faced each other, Dr. Cary threw the white wooden ball into the space between the contesting teams. There was a rush of the ponies, a general swinging of the mallets, and when it had ended the ball went scooting toward the east goal, which was the one the Rockaways had elected to defend. Nicoll got but one drive at the ball before he missed a stroke, being ridden off by Cowdin, who sent the ball whizzing across the field, where Keene had a chance to get a stroke at it. He passed it along to Stevens, and the latter was prevented from carrying it far toward the Meadowbrook goal by Baldwin, a wonderfully clever and daring rider, who managed to stay the progress of the ball. But Keene was after him, and was able to pass the ball, by a backhanded stroke, to Eustis, whose bald head led the party a merry chase down to the Meadowbrook goal. If he could get one fair stroke at the ball, the first goal would be scored, and "Tommy" Hitchcock knew it very well. So Hitchcock made a desperate rush, and managed to reach the pellet just in time to drive it across the line for safety, the only possible remedy at that time to prevent a goal being scored against his team. A loss of a quarter point was much to be preferred to the loss of a goal, and he took it.

Stevens Gets the First Goal.

Nicoll drove the ball back into play from the goal line, and Keene and Baldwin had a brush for it, with Cowdin and "Billy" Eustis in hot chase. There was a general mix-up along the north side of the field for a spell, at the end of which the ball was again so near the Meadowbrook goal that Nicoll was forced to make another safety, and so the score was a half goal against the Meadowbrook players before a goal had been scored. When the ball was sent back to the field, Stevens got it, and, with some pretty interference and some good riding all around, Stevens managed to drive the ball through the sticks and score the first goal for the Rockaways, the actual playing time consumed being 4½ minutes.

After two minutes' rest and a change of horses the teams changed goals and play was resumed. This inning was a hot one, with the play so fast and furious that it was almost impossible to follow the ball as it went dancing about the field. Baldwin and Keene were the two stars of the inning, and they had a lot of very clever play with the ball while Hitchcock, Cowdin, the two Eustis boys, and Nicoll were devoting themselves to interference as best they could. In and unlucky turn, Baldwin overrode the ball, which gave G. B. Eustis a chance to steal it away from his brother and drive it across the field so that Stevens was able to get it through the posts, not more than thirty seconds after Hitchcock had made an ineffectual drive for the same purpose. It had taken but three and one-half minutes to add this goal to the score of the Rockaway boys.

Baldwin Scores for Meadowbrook.

With new mounts, play was resumed, and the Meadowbrooks were so fortunate as to get the ball and make way with it well into the territory of the Rockaways. "Billy" Eustis missed a chance to get a goal, and Cowdin got the ball back to the other end of the field with the help of G. B. Eustis. But the latter missed a stroke when he had a good chance to get the ball out of danger, and that gave Baldwin his opportunity. He hit the sphere smartly for a long flying trip through the air, was right at the spot where it fell, and then with a couple of well-directed strokes sent it spinning through the centre of the goal posts, and so scored the first goal for the Light Blues.

Nicoll got the ball when it was again put in play, Keene's stroke to send it into the territory of his opponents having failed, as the ball went crack against a pony that one of his own side was riding. The Eustis brothers took it when Nicoll had to give it up, and a long stroke sent it into midfield, where there was a rush for its possession. Three of the Rockaway players in succession struck at and missed it, and then Hitchcock got a blow at it, which was followed by a good drive by Nicoll. Cowdin was after it with a rush, but his drive was not one that Stevens, to whom it was sent, could get, and Baldwin got a smart stroke that sent it skipping toward the Rockaway goal. Before he could follow it up, however, Cowdin caught it, and, as the only thing possible for him to do was to make a safety, he did it. When the ball came back in play, Baldwin and the Meadowbrook Eustis got it out of danger for a bit, but were unable to keep it, for Keene rushed in, and, with a pretty drive with the ball just at the edge of the boards, sent it scooting to Cowdin. That worthy chased it along the field, and was able to "puck" it home for a goal, perhaps the easiest one of the afternoon, as he had the field all to himself.

Hard Luck for Meadowbrooks.

Rockaway should have had an easy goal early in the next inning, but Stevens missed an easy drive by not more than two or three inches, which seemed to be due to the fact that the ball bounded off just as it reached the goal posts. Nicoll got the ball back and played it to Baldwin, who then made one of the longest drives of the game, nearly half the length of the field. He also rode so well that he was up to the ball when it fell and was able to get another good drive at it. But Hitchcock, to whom he sent it, was not able to get it between the posts, and another chance for a goal was missed by a few inches.

Then came more bad luck for the Meadowbrooks. After Stevens had made a long and brilliant run with the ball he attempted to land it where Keene could get a drive at it. But greatly to the astonishment of the crowd Keene missed it. Baldwin had it in a twinkling, and with a very powerful stroke sent it from midfield out of bounds, missing the goal by so narrow a margin that nearly every one thought it a goal and began cheering him for his play. It came back again, and after the two Eustises had had a lively scrimmage over it Cowdin managed to get a side blow at it, knocking it over in front of Keene, who drove it between the posts, making the fourth goal for his team. Just before the goal was made the Meadowbrook boys lost another half goal, this time because Nicoll got his mallet across the back of Stevens's pony, contrary to the rules.

With but fifteen seconds to play to end the period, the ball was pitched in. Baldwin and W. C. Eustis got the ball and rushed it down the field to the Rockaway goal before the Rockaway boys could catch them. A smart drive across the field gave Nicoll a chance, and a clever stroke by him sent it between the posts just after the bell had clanged to notify the players that the twenty minutes of play that constituted the period was at an end.

There was ten minutes of rest for the players and the ponies, all of whom were blowing quite a bit from the violence of the play, for the game had been fast from the outset, both of the teams playing an aggressive and rushing game. It was decided by the Meadowbrook boys that they must be even more aggressive in the next period, as the score stood 3¾ to 1 against them, they having lost a full point through penalties.

Meadowbrook Gets Three Goals.

When the ball was thrown in Keene and Cowdin rushed it down the field toward the Meadowbrook's goal. Hitchcock saw the danger, and by a beautiful rush across the field managed to reach the goal posts just in time to prevent a goal from being hit by Cowdin, by running him off the ball. There was a drive to Baldwin, a sensational run across the field by that player, and a goal for the Meadowbrooks, scored so quickly and cleverly by him that the crowd broke into a chorus of cheers. It took but a minute and three-quarters to do it all.

Clever as that inning had been, it was excelled in the next two, in each of which "Billy" Eustis scored goals for his team. Nicoll got the ball earliest, lost it to Keene, who in turn lost it to Baldwin, and he drove it to Eustis. The latter had a clear field ahead, and with three easy strokes he got it between the posts. That had taken a minute and a half, but the next goal, scored also by Eustis, took but 15 seconds. He got the ball out of the throw in, and with but two strokes drove it straight between the posts.

The following inning was the longest and most sharply played of the afternoon, the ball just failing of scoring first for the Meadowbrooks on a stroke by Hitchcock, then for the Meadowbrooks again on a stroke by Baldwin, and finally for the Rockaways on a rush and a pretty drive by Keene. In one of the scrimmages on the north side of the field, Hitchcock and Cowdin did some pretty close and hard riding, the latter having been cheated out of a stroke to which he was entitled by Hitchcock's riding across in front of him so as to prevent the stroke being made. The ball went out of bounds. Cowdin claimed a foul, which was allowed, and then the scrimmage went on. The outcome of it all was that Stevens got the ball, and after once failing to get it between the posts, tried again and got the needed point for his team. It had taken the Rockaways 8½ minutes to get it, however, and there was about as pretty polo played in that period as one could wish to see.

Cowdin Scores for Rockaway.

Two minutes and a half later an unfortunate miss by Baldwin, he having ridden a bit too far to get a stroke at the ball, gave Cowdin a chance to fairly push the ball between the goal posts, there being no one near enough to him to be able to prevent him from doing as he willed with the ball.

Five minutes for play was left, and the men were at it again as if they were ready to keep it up all day, showing no signs of fatigue, though the perspiration was pouring off them in streams. The remainder of the period was full of pretty play, the Rockaways playing entirely on the defensive, but the only point that was scored was a safety by Baldwin, who did that when Cowdin got him into a tight spot right by the goal posts, and where a stroke by Cowdin would surely have been a goal. There was no escape for him but to take the chance he did, though the Meadowbrooks were at a point where they could not afford to lose even a quarter point. It was a sorry ending to one of the most dazzling runs of the day, as Baldwin managed to work the ball from one end of the field to the other by clever dodging and riding, and his play merited more success than a safety hit. The period was closed with the ball still near the Rockaway goal, where it was driven out of the grounds.

Rockaway Well in the Lead.

The score was now 5¾ to 3¼ in favor of the Rockaway team, and it was plainly their intention to play on the defensive and solely to prevent the Meadowbrooks from scoring, if possible. Meadowbrook went at the ball with the ferocity of a tiger at the opening of the play, Nicoll driving it in from the line where it had gone out when the last period was ended. Cowdin and Keene went for the ball, and managed to put in some strokes that sent it out of bounds, for the purpose of delaying the game, as it was now growing dark, and was a bit more difficult for the players to strike surely.

But Baldwin would not have this, and forced the ball into midfield, and, with the aid of W. C. Eustis, managed to keep it there until Nicoll got into the mix and placed the pellet where Eustis could get a drive at it. He missed the goal, but when the ball came back into play he put it over where Hitchcock could get a good run with it. That he did, and, as he had a couple of free strokes, shot it through between the posts. It had taken a bit less than three minutes to do this, and it took but 15 seconds for Hitchcock to make another goal, he and Baldwin alone getting a stroke at the ball in this short inning. That brought the Meadowbrooks up to within half a point of the Rockaways, and the Meadowbrook contingent on the coaches yelled themselves hoarse in their joy.

The Score Is Tied.

The next inning was a long one, made so by the dilatory tactics of the Rockaway players, Keene, George Eustis, and Stevens all knocking the ball out of bounds for the purpose of delay. Finally they had the ball so well at the Meadowthorpe goal that they were forced to play for the point. Keene tried it first and missed, and when the ball came back Stevens took a shot at it. He, too, missed, and in riding at the line was forced against one of the goal posts so smartly as to break it off short. After this had been done the ball came in play in such a fashion that Cowdin had a clean and sure stroke, and he captured a goal. But his side had just before that lost a half goal through the foul riding of G. B. Eustis against his brother, this pair having a couple of scrimmages that amused the crowd greatly.

In the next inning Hitchcock was thrown from the horse in a mêlée in midfield, but neither he nor his horse was injured, and there was a delay of but a minute. When the men got to work again there was some sharp riding, in which Keene, Baldwin, Hitchcock, and Nicoll figured most conspicuously. Out of it all there came a goal for the Meadowbrooks, made by Nicoll. The game was thus made a tie, and then there was a great cry from the crowd and cheering of a partisan character from the occupants of the coaches, who were betting furiously on their favorites.

Rockaway Finally Wins.

Seven minutes were left for play when the men lined up for the fifth game of the period. Nicoll got the ball for the Meadowbrooks, and, passing it to Baldwin, that gentleman ran it well down the field as if he would make short work of the game. But Stevens was after him, and caught him just before he was going to make a drive for the goal. He managed to ride him off the ball, and then turning quickly drove the ball to a position that gave him a chance for a free run to the other end of the field. "Billy" Eustis went after him and tried his best to catch him, but Stevens had the freshest horse and so was enabled to reach the far end of the field first and score the winning goal of the game.

But five minutes were left for play. In that time Foxhall Keene managed to get a fall from his horse at the upper end of the field, but he was not at all injured. The Meadowbrooks played a desperate game to win if they could, and the Rockaways played entirely on the defensive. It was useless. Cowdin was forced to make a safety to prevent the Meadowbrooks from scoring, but that stroke was the last in the game that counted.

The whistle was blown, the gong rung, and the championship season was at an end, the Rockaways carrying off the honors and winning one of the prettiest games of polo that has ever been seen in this country. The final score was 7 for the Rockaways and 6¼ for the Meadowbrooks; but each team had made eight goals, so that honors were about even. The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal for—	Made by—	Time.
1—Rockaway	Stevens	4:30
2—Rockaway	Stevens	3:30
3—Meadowbrook	Baldwin	1:45
4—Rockaway	Cowdin	3:15
5—Rockaway	Keene	6:45
6—Meadowbrook	Nicoll	0:30

Penalties.—Against Meadowbrook—Safeties by Hitchcock, (¼;) Nicoll, (¼;) foul by Nicoll, (½;) total, 1 goal. Against Rockaway—Safety by Cowdin, (¼.) Goals—Rockaway, 4; Meadowbrook, 2. Net score—Rockaway, 3¾; Meadowbrook, 1.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal for—	Made by—	Time.
1—Meadowbrook	Baldwin	1:45
2—Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	1:30
3—Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	0:15
4—Rockaway	Stevens	8:30
5—Rockaway	Cowdin	2:30

Penalties.—Against Meadowbrook—Safety by Baldwin, (¼;) foul by Hitchcock, (½;) total, ¾ of a goal. Against Rockaway—None. Net score for the period—Rockaway, 2; Meadowbrook, 2¼. Net score of game—Rockaway, 5¾; Meadowbrook, 3¼.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal for—	Made by—	Time.
1—Meadowbrook	Hitchcock	2:45
2—Meadowbrook	Hitchcock	0:15
3—Rockaway	Cowdin	8:15
4—Meadowbrook	Nicoll	2:30
5—Rockaway	Stevens	2:00

Penalties.—Against Rockaway—Safety by Cowdin, (¼;) foul by Eustis, (½;) total, ¾ of a goal. Against Meadowbrook—None. Net score for the period—Rockaway, 1¼; Meadowbrook, 3. Net score of the game—Rockaway, 7; Meadowbrook, 6¼.

Referee—Dr. Charles Cary of Buffalo. Time Keepers—Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, Dr. H. A. Souther.

YACHTS TO RACE TO-DAY.

Autumn Sweepstakes of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Autumn sweepstakes of the New-York Yacht Club will be sailed to-day. Three classes have filled, one of schooners, one of sloops, and one of thirty-footers. The entries are as follows: Schooners, Colonia, Emerald, and Quissetta; sloops, Wasp, Uvira, and Awa; thirty-footers, Herá, Musme, and Mai.

In addition to the cups offered by the club Capt. J. R. Drexel offers a cup for the schooner making the best corrected time, and Capt. M. C. D. Borden offers a cup for the sloop making the best corrected time. The start will be made at 11 o'clock from Buoy 13. The schooners will race to Sandy Hook Lightship and back; the sloops will go as far as Scotland Lightship and then return.

After these classes have been sent off, the thirty-footers will be sent away to race over an eighteen-mile triangle in the lower bay.

Princeton Football Men at Work.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Candidates for the Princeton football team began work this afternoon on the 'Varsity field. Only light practice was taken, and no line-up will be attempted for a few days yet. The men were coached to-day in catching, kicking, and passing. Capt. Cochran was out in football clothes, and, though still weak from his injuries, he kicked and ran with ease. The only coacher on the field to-day was "Johnny" Poe, who paid attention to the backs who were practiced in kicking and catching punts. Following is a list of the men out to-day: Cochran, Smith, Kelly, Bannard, Suter, N. Poe, A. Poe, Church, Tyler, Brokaw, Crowdis, Lloyd, Schwartz, Reiter, Baird, and Beam.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old fillies. Five and a half furlongs—Casseopia, 118 pounds; Salaire, 105; Grey Bird, 105; Euphemia L., 105; Swamp Angel, 105; Chic, 105; Plaudit, 100; Periodical, 100; Cleophus, 118; Iroquoise, 105; Zaraida, 106; Travant, 105; Miss Prim, 105; Accordion, 100; Lineage, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth—Declare, 112 pounds; Jack of Spades, 112; Bellport, 102; Tomoka, 89; Royal Princess, 99; Belmar, 112; Emma, 100; Sapello, 102; Article, —.

THIRD RACE.—Bay Shore Stakes; selling. Six furlongs—Rubicon, 108 pounds; Glenmoyne, 105; Agitator, 99; Preston, 99; Beldemere, 99; Tremargo, 93; Zanone, 90; Harry Reed, 108; Uranis, 101; Kennel, 99; Hailstone, 99; Arapahoe, 97; Refugee, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Parkville Stakes; three-year-olds. One mile—Tom Cromwell, 122 pounds; Madge D., 107; Argentina, 107; Cassette, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs—Robbie W., 108 pounds; Set Fast, 105; Orion, 103; Arbuckle, 103; Flying Squadron, 100; Maud Adams, 100; Takanassee, 100; Dye, 107; Break o' Day, 104; Altonwood, 103; Mohawk Prince, 103; Florian, 100; Emily Henderson, 100; Brighton, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap. Six furlongs—Magian, 140 pounds; Connoisseur, 131; Kennel, 129; Refugee 124; Ameer, 121; Premier, 116; Medica, 112; Tragedian, 110; Clymena, 103; Emotional, 100; Morpheus, 133; Brandywine, 130; The Swain, 126; Madge D., 123; Grazioza, 116; Divide, 113; Article, 110; Dorothy, 104; Miss Linah, 103.

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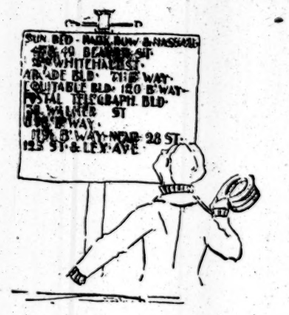
AUTUMN MEETING, SEPT. 7 TO OCT. 3.

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.

Boats leave foot EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., (via L. I. R. R.,) 12:50, 1:10 P. M.

Boats leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., (Culver Route,) 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 P. M.

Brooklyn Bridge.—Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes.



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1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

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Albany—22 South Pearl St.

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THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
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WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

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Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address, by letter, until September 15.

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Manual training under competent teachers.

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C

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have leased for the season to Arthur M. Dodge, at a rental of $11,000, the dwelling, with stable, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 972 and 974 Boston Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, together 53.8 by 96 by 50 by 76.5. The first went to Edmund E. Murphy at $14,366 and the second to Ensign O. Beall at $21,875.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Klingenstein, at $35,410, the five-story brick tenement 28 Henry Street, south side, 145.1 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 100.6.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 636 and 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Willis Avenue, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,806.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, 26.3 by 100, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,400; or prior mortgage, $50,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 60 Stanton Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 22.2 by 53.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,110.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Villa Avenue, west side, 289 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling; by McMurray, owner, of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $4,800.

No. 812 Madison Avenue, by Elizabeth B. Schley of 812 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 526 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by Robert Teller of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Morris Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 14.

CEMETERY LANE, s s, 300 ft e of Main St, 100x95; Ann E. Coltart to Solomon Runkel $700

LOT 33, Block A, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Henry J. Semke 1,200

PLOT 334, 100x100, map of Arden property; Walter C. Robinson and wife to Edgar Shoemaker 1,250

LOTS 67, 66, and 49, map of villa sites at Throgg's Neck belonging to Haven and others; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Maria V. McCoy 360

2D AV, e s, 350 ft n of 2d St, 50x100, William's Bridge; William T. Bates to Catherine E. Bates 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 325 ft n of Home St, 50x100; Anna Seelig to Abraham Kaufman 1

LOTS 13, 14, 63, 97, and 98, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Abraham Kaufman and wife to Anna Seelig 1

61ST ST, s s, 133 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Thomas Crimmins to Catherine M. Crimmins 1

WASHINGTON ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 75x100; James Baird and wife to Annie M. Lyon 50

MORRIS AV, w s, 187.6 ft s of High Bridge Road, runs w 167.6 to Fleetwood Av, s 4 37.6x186x3; Phoebe A. Lowerre and another to Edgar H. Timpson, ¼ part 1

122D ST, 350 West; John Fish to Catherine M. Fish 1

MADISON AV, e s, 101 ft s of 104th St, 25x95; Joseph J. Schreiner and wife and others to George J. Moser 26,500

114TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 25x100.11; James G. Dimond to Margaret Dimond 250

115TH ST, s s, 351 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; same to same 250

MADISON AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of 103d St, 25x95; Joseph J. Schreiner and George Feuerbach and wives to Frederick J. Feuerbach and another 27,250

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 80th St, 25.8x100; Pauline Simon to Moses Goldsmith and others 50,000

81ST ST, s s, 289 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x102.2; James G. Dimond to Margaret Dimond 250

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 80th St, 25.8x100; Ella McK. Gunning to Pauline Simon 50,000

8TH ST, s s, 328 ft e of Avenue B, 10.10x97.6; Frederick L. Stahl to Frederick L. Stahl, Jr. 1

2D ST, 235; Selig Goldstein and wife to Louis Cohen 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 100 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100, and property in Kings County; Louis A. Horst and wife to Paul R. G. Horst 2,000

PITT ST, 25; Harris Speishandler to Annie Speishandler and another 1

81ST ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 10th Av, 85x102.2; James G. Dimond to Margaret Dimond 250

86TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Rachel G. Grunhut, individually and as executrix, to Henry W. Payne 2

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.9; James G. Dimond to Margaret Dimond. 250

87TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Cecelia B. Cunningham and another to David Taylor and wife 12,100

11TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Avenue C, 50x206.6 to 12th St; 4th St, s s, 363.6 ft w of Avenue D, 22.11x96; William L. Saulpaugh and wife to Harriet V. Saulpaugh and another 2

Recorded Leases.

BOWNE, Watson H., to Carl Schmidt; Lots 104 to 106, map of Benson estate, on Pelham Road, 3 years $420

FRISBY, Caroline, and others, to Timberman & Turner; 183 Bowery and 4 Delancey St, second to fifth floor, 7 10-12 years 2,400

SCHMIT, William H., to Bank of Westchester; 731 to 733 Tremont Av, 20 months, per month ..... $480 and 780

Recorded Mortgages.

BERKOWITZ, Rosie, to Henrietta Lippmann; 285 East Houston St, 3 years $12,000

SAME to James Lanehan; same property, installments 2,850

BRUCKMANN, Fredericka, to Paulina Oppenheimer; n e of 12th St, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 10,000

BAGOT, Catherine, to Elizabeth Beach; 56 West Houston St and 172 and 172½ Wooster St, ½ part 15,000

SAME and Elizabeth Beach to Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, &c.; s s of Bond St, Lot 75, map of lands of Samuel Jones, 3 years 22,000

DOONAN, William, and wife to Denis Burns; e s of Nelson Av, part of Lot 11, Block 2,513, map of Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 2 years 800

DONOHUE, John, and wife to Alexander Busby; s s of 75th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 2½ years 3,350

FEUERBACH, Frederick J., and Elizabeth Klein to George J. Schreiner and George Fennell; w s of Madison Av, 25.10 ft n of 103d St, 1 year 1,750

GODFREY, Lily A., or Alys, to Virginia E. Ver Planck; n e corner of 70th St and West End Av, 3 years 20,000

GARRETT, Mary E., to Ernest H. and Albert H. Dyett; n s of 98th St, 110.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 4,000

HILLS, Albert, to Mary E. Crow; n s of 140th St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 4 years 2,500

JORDAN, Catharine B., to J. C. Julius Langbein, as guardian of Mary Kenny; w s of Arthur Av, 108 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years 1,000

KELLOGG, Ellen P., to Francis L. Noble; n s of 82d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 5,000

LUTZ, Albert J., to J. C. Julius Langbein; s s of John St, 132 ft e of Grove Av, 3 years 1,800

LOWE, Adelheid, to Henry J. Furlong and another; 1,150 2d Av, secures legal services 400

LOOS, Christian, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 46th St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 10,000

MOONEY, Ella, to Emily A. Watson; 62 and 64 Front St, 5 years 12,000

MOREY, George A., to Joseph J. Schreiner and George Fennell; w s of Madison Av, 101 ft s of 104th St, 3 years 4,000

McKEON, John F., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 7th St, 142.5 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years ... 10,000

MARX, William, and wife to Louis Gates; e s of Waterloo Place, (proposed,) 200 ft s of Woodruff Av, 3 years. 2,200

NOULETT, John, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s w corner of Melrose Av and 154th St, 3 months.. 3,475

ORR, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 76, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 360

SAKARIASEN, Didrik, and Andrew Larsen and wives to James Murray and Robert Hill; West End Av, e s, 58.8 ft s of 95th St, demand 4,771

SIMON, Pauline, to Ellen McK. Gunning; s w corner of Columbus Av and 80th St, 2 years 30,000

SOLOMON, Simon, and wife to Sigmund Kraus; 724 6th St, 3 years 9,000

SAME to same; same property, 2 years.. 1,500

SCOTT, Edward W., to Sallie C. Shaw; n s of 138th St, 240.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 5,004

SCHOPPER, Henry, to Carrie S. Weiss; s w corner of Clinton Av and Lebanon St, 2 months 2,000

SHOEMAKER, Edgar, and wife to Hewlett S. Baker; Plots 344 and 347, map of Arden property, 1 year 775

Assignments of Mortgages.

BINGHAM, William H. and James, to Frederick A. Snow $1

BELKNAP, Dayton C., executor of Dayton C. Belknap, to John B. Dakin 1

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to Joseph E. Butterworth 700

CONDON, Winifred, to Margaret Brophy. 1

DAKIN, John B., to Dayton C. Belknap.. 1

RIDGEWAY, Ada L. and Charles W., administrators, &c., of C. W. Clarke, to Sallie M. Cory 2,000

RINTELEN, Elizabeth, to Adam C. Rinteleu 1

STRAHLHEIM, Mathilde, to Arthur E. Valois 9,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Fennell to Adam Happel 4,000

TYSEN, Robert F., to Edward F. Browning 3,000

TRISHKA, John, to Amelia A. Fassitt.. 5,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to James A. Trowbridge 12,097

Lis Pendens.

182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x70.11; Willett D. Morgan against George G. Younge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; Frank Wenemer against James J. Brown and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

NAEGLE AV, n s, 50 ft e of Elwood St, 50x100; the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association of New-York against George Hubert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ESSEX ST, 23; Nathan Levy against Philip Roth and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, s s, 387.7 ft w of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, against Ida C. Himmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

57TH ST, 453 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Amy K. Hiller, individually and as administratrix, &c., (foreclosure of two mortgages.)

RIVER AV, s s, 1 ft e of land of Hudson River Railroad, runs e 650x s 300x w 680.6x n 295, crosses West Av, and contains about 4½ acres; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Mary E. Stone, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LIBERTY ST, 120 and 122; Catharine Cochran against the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, owner; Edward Cornish & Co., contractors $462

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 51.6 ft n of Canal St, 84.3x80; the White Granite Company against Silas J. McGinnis, owner and contractor 1,267

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Charles Young against Helena and Michael Mahler and Frank Van Pelt, owners and contractors.... 51

WEBSTER AV, e s, 277 ft n of 178th St, 54x100; Jacob Pfeister and others against Catharine C. Hart, owner; Morris Mendelstein, contractor 230

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; Catharine E. Rapp against Ellen L. Potts, owner; Charles F. Hunt, contractor 406

182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x½ block; Bell Brothers against George G. Youngs, owner and contractor 156

ALEXANDER AV, 360 and 362; Louise H. Thorburn against Franklin A. Wilcox, owner; Julius C. Luttge and Eugene A. Hauser, contractors 345

CHERRY ST, 94; Julius Berliner against William Raabe, owner and contractor.. 35

73D ST, 218 East; same against same 65

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, whole front from 127th to 128th Sts x300; Walter W. Taylor against Bessie F. Comey, owner; D. Moran and Thomas Gillis, contractors 60

73D ST, 302 East; Andrew Blaurock against Samuel Bauer, owner; Simkins Brothers, contractors 50

PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x130; Church E. Gates & Co. against Henry Ehrhardt, owner and contractor 933

PENFOLD AV, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x129x irregular; same against same 700

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

DECISIONS.

Dewit A. Hayes, respondent, vs. Simeon S. Gross—Judgment modified by deducting therefrom $309.10 and interest thereon, and as so modified affirmed, with costs.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London, appellant, vs. the Central Vermont Railroad Company et al., respondents—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William Lord, as executor of Martha A. Cronin, deceased, appellant, vs. John H. Cronin, respondent—Judgment reversed and a new trial granted, with costs to abide event, Judges Landon, Merwin, and Herrick concurring, and Judges Parker and Putnam dissenting.

In the matter of the application to remove Harvey J. Hempstead, application was granted without costs to either party; order to be entered before Judge Parker.

In the matter of the application by the Binghamton Railroad Company for the appointment of Commissioners to determine whether a street surface railroad ought to be constructed and operated on Front Street, in the City of Binghamton, between Main and Ferry Streets, the report of the Commissioners was confirmed and the motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals from the order appointing Commissioners denied.

William Holden and Charles Holden, against Salie E. Kutscher—Motion denied, with costs.

David F. Smith vs. Alvin B. Champlin—Motion denied, with costs.

Joseph Albert vs. the Albany Railroad Company —Motion granted.

John P. Ransom vs. George Watts—Motion for reargument denied.

John R. Meyers vs. Josephine Polhemus—Motion denied, without prejudice to a renewal in the case; no appeal is taken to the Court of Appeals, or in case judgment is affirmed by that Court.

Jennie O. Searles, as executrix, &c., vs. the National Broome County Bank of Binghamton and Orris N. Kellogg, as receiver of the National Broome County Bank of Binghamton—Motion to dismiss the appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Kelly, by Mary Kelly, guardian, vs. the Cohoes Knitting Company—Motion denied.

The town of Fort Covington vs. the U. and P. Cotland Railroad—Motion denied.

Lawrence Mullen vs. the town of Rockland—Motion denied.

J. Q. A. Ward vs. Homer Burger—Motion for reargument, or leave to go to the Court of Appeals, denied.

These causes were argued:

Clinton M. Ball, respondent, vs. John B. Tibbitts, appellant—W. H. Hollister for respondent, R. A. Parmenter for appellant.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick D. Hodgman, deceased.—Charles H. Sturgis for respondent, Charles S. Foot for appellant.

Elizabeth Hanna, respondent, vs. the Mutual Life Association of the City of Brooklyn, appellant.—F. D. Delehanty for respondent, Salisbury & Ward for appellant.

Anne Singleton, respondent, vs. the Prudential Insurance Company of America, appellant.—Submitted without argument.

The calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 72, 35, 36½, 36¾, 36, 49, 50, 51.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

1—McElduff vs. McElduff. 2—Debevoise vs. Hartell. 3—Schnitzer vs. Schaefer. 4—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 5—Laird vs. Fox. 6—Cheever vs. Martin. 7—McNamara vs. Woolfolk. 8—Matter of Solar Electric Company. 9—Stephens vs. Humphreys. 10—Humphreys vs. Hall. 11—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 12—Matter of Dritter. 13—Lehman vs. Mayer. 14—Woodward vs. Musgrave. 15—Zimmerman vs. Bearns. 16—Matter of Sheet Metal Works. 17—Matter of Campbell. 18—Johnson vs. Bohlen. 19—Spitz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 20—Shattuck vs. Shattuck. 21—Frischen vs. L. F. Fromer & Co. 22—Bushart vs. Piercy. 23—People ex rel. Merchants & Traders' Bank vs. Tax Commissioners. 24—Matter of Zingg Paint and Varnish Company. 25—Matter of McMullen. 26—Kohn vs. O'Connor. 27—Klein vs. Long. 28—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 29—Corbin vs. Staples. 30—Pfister vs. McKinney. 31—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 32—Fourth National Bank of W. vs. Gunn. 33—Roner vs. Frederick Schierenbeck Bottling Company. 34—Matter of Wilson. 35—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 36—Stephenson vs. Fulton Construction Company. 37—Matter of Haenchen. 38—Johnson vs. Bohlen. 39—Matter of Levy. 40—Molins vs. Molins. 41—People ex rel. Siegel vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 42—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 43—Fair vs. Smith. 44—Sons of Isaac, &c., vs. Karp. 45—Butler vs. Frayer. 46—Matter of Burns. 47—Oppenheim vs. Zaiger. 48—Northrop & Co. vs. Hagen. 49—Grant vs. Monheimer. 50—Lowerre vs. Mayor, &c. 51—Blank vs. Marselo. 52—Matter of Gleason. 53—Gleason vs. Gavin. 54—People, &c., vs. Jones. 55—Fermelin vs. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.: Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Richard Tighe, Henry Funke, Bridget Bean, Elizabeth C. Courtney, John Hausmann, Samuel Sexton, Henrietta V. Leowolf, Caspar Muller. At 2 P. M.: Alice Elliot, Elizabeth J. Murray, Benjamin Ehrman.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Court of Appeals Not in Session.

The heading "Court of Appeals" used in THE NEW-YORK TIMES over cases that were argued before the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, led to many inquiries being made of Gorham Parks, Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals will have no session until Oct. 5, when it will convene at Albany.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Reick vs. Wronkow—M. C. Morehouse.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Heerdegen vs. Loreck—William F. Dunning.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—William H. Thornton vs. Henrietta H. Williams—Daniel P. Ingraham.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Alfred M. Weeks, Elizabeth Erzberger, John C. White, Margaret M. Farrell, Gertrude Rhein, Gabriel H. Sayre, Ellen Grimes, Nathaniel A. Conklin, Michael Montrosky, Mary Haran, Emiel Wulf, Bridget Lynch, Henry S. Woodruff, Mary E. Reed, Thomas Browne, Hugh McIntyre, Ann Queripel, Mary Mason, Matthew Mickelborough, Nora Towers, Maria Ganzie, Frederick Talber, Adam Imhof, Sarah Settle, Wilhelmine Muschoff, Clarence H. Crysler, Hannah M. Hendrickson, Thomas Laurie, Sr., Patrick Birmingham, Bessie McGuinness, William B. Randall.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—WILKINSON BROTHERS & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Henning yesterday received an attachment for $1,005 against William Wilkinson of Wilkinson Brothers & Co., paper manufacturers of Shelton, Conn., whose offices are in this city, at 419 and 421 Broome Street, in favor of John H. Lyon & Co., in a suit brought against the firm. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he was a non-resident. He resides at Shelton and is at present in Europe. The firm, it is said, will call its creditors together and present a plan of reorganization of the business and the formation of a stock company to continue the business. The house is an old one, having been established in 1842. It was for many years in Duane Street, and removed to Broome Street in 1894. Bradstreet's took away its capital rating in March, 1894. The last annual statement of the firm, for Jan. 1, 1896, showed assets of about $500,000 and liabilities of $300,000. Of the assets, about $348,000 was in the mills at Shelton. The firm has a paper mill and a wood-pulp mill.

—UNION BOTTLING COMPANY.—Lorenz Geuken and Peter P. Krummeich, doing business as the Union Bottling Company, bottlers of beer and beverages at 513 to 519 West Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to James Graham, giving a preference for $3,100 to Cornelia Geuken of Rotterdam, Holland, for borrowed money. The business is one of the oldest in this line in the city, has been established over fifty years, was incorporated as the Union Bottling Company in 1873, of which Mr. Krummeich became President, and on Jan. 1, 1896, the present partners bought the plant and continued the business as a copartnership and not as a company. They have suffered from the hard times and the Raines law, and collections have been very slow. Their liabilities are said to be about $40,000 and nominal assets $54,000, a large part of which consists of the plant.

—KLOTZ, VEIT & CO.—Executions were issued to the Sheriff yesterday by Goldsmith & Doherty against Klotz, Veit & Co. and Gustav Veit, successor, wholesale dealers in tailors' trimmings at 636 Broadway, aggregating $3,454, in favor of Henry B. Metcalf. The business was established in 1883. The firm dissolved on April 2 last, J. S. Klotz retiring. Goldsmith & Doherty said that Gustav Veit, the successor, recently gave a bill of sale to his father-in-law, Joseph B. Mayer, of Buffalo, N. Y. They estimate the liabilities at $50,000, of which $10,000 is for merchandise. Davis & Kaufman have also issued executions against Klotz, Veit & Co. for $458 in favor of Robert Gair & Co.

—STERLING RUBBER COMPANY.—John H. Tissot, Jr., general contractor and dealer in rubber goods and supplies at 111 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to John M. Ruck. Mr. Tissot and John L. Schultz, dealers in rubber goods, under the style of the Sterling Rubber Company, at 111 Duane Street, also made an assignment to Mr. Ruck. Mr. Tissot was formerly a manufacturer of watchcases and has since been interested in several other lines of business and was the capitalist of the Sterling Rubber Company. He was also the owner of the Brookland Woolen Mills, manufacturers of prison cloth, at Winchester, Va.

—NEW-YORK STRAW BOARD COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received two more attachments against the New-York Straw Board Company of 65 Crosby Street—one for $1,847, in favor of John W. Daniels, and the other for $590, in favor of G. Lindemeyer. A writ of replevin was also received from the Standard Straw Board Company for $1,040 against Edward A. Daly, to whom the New-York Straw Board Company gave a bill of sale a few days ago. Mr. Daly, it is said, died on Sunday. He called at the office on Thursday last, but was not feeling well.

—THORNTON & CO.—Daniel P. Ingraham was yesterday appointed receiver for the firm of Thornton & Co., silversmiths at 427 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, in a suit brought to dissolve the firm by William H. Thornton against Henrietta H. Williams, the "Co." They succeeded Holbrook & Simmons, formerly of Providence, R. I. The firm was formed on May 25, 1896. Mr. Thornton to contribute $8,000 and Mrs. Williams $10,000. The liabilities are $8,000 and nominal assets $27,000.

—ANTON AUER.—Anton Auer, jobber in builders' and cabinet hardware at 885 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Hess, giving a preference to Emma Auer for $800. He has been in business six years, and was a member of the firm of Weigler & Auer, whom he succeeded July 30. He carried a stock of $3,500.

—MICHAEL J. LYNAM.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $3,395 against Michael J. Lynam, liquor dealer of 749 Amsterdam Avenue, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, for balance due on a chattel mortgage and for lager beer.

—SAMUEL A. THOMPSON.—Frank Kuhn has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Samuel A. Thompson, liquor dealer, on the application of George Ringler & Co.

—D. ABRAHAMS & SONS.—The Sheriff has received two executions against D. Abrahams & Sons, pawnbrokers at 87 Park Row, both in favor of S. Firuski & Son for $1,500.

Out of Town.

—CULLEN & NEWMAN.—Cullen & Newman, extensive china and glassware importers, at Knoxville, Tenn., assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $250,000, with no preferences. Arbuckle Brothers are the largest creditors, having a claim of $30,000. Amount of assets unknown, but the firm will probably have enough to pay in full.

—H. H. LANE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—H. H. Lane Manufacturing Company, makers of Juniata bicycles, at Huntingdon, Penn., made an assignment yesterday, with liabilities at $8,000 and assets at $5,000. John R. Flenner was appointed assignee.

—A. F. & L. E. KELLY.—A. F. & L. E. Kelly, real estate and mortgage loan brokers at Minneapolis, made an assignment yesterday. Their liabilities are estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Assets unknown.

—MATTHEW S. WILSON.—Matthew S. Wilson, a manufacturer of bicycles at 88 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors, to Thomas B. Gates.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the debtor being the first given:

AARON, Alfred E.—J. W. Kahn 274

ALTMAN, Bernard and Samuel—H. A. Page and others 235

BATES, Alonzo A.—John M. Knapp and another 30

BEINFIELD, Hyman—William G. Flammer 182

BEYER, Frederick C.—M. McPartland... 41

BIRD, Clinton W.—J. Hartjen 47

BOND, Frederick—J. L. Rowland 265

BOYD, Clarence M.—Annie A. Roberts, as committee, &c 130

BROADS, Bernhard, and another—S. K. Everett and another 217

BUTTS, Jennie H.—The New-York Breweries Company, Limited 184

CALDWELL, Theron H.—The F. Wesel Manufacturing Company 80

CHELBERG, Axel—Jacob Ruppert 289

CHURCH, Benjamin S.—O. B. Ackerly.. 200

CODY, Elizabeth—J. H. Hull 100

COHEN, Abraham, and Gustave Straus—M Straus $3,183

DARLING, Elizabeth B.—Henry Oestriecher. 2,141

DAVIS, Alva E., Harvey M. La Follette, and La Follette Coal and Iron Company—Bank of Rockville Centre, N. Y. 1,108

EITZEN, William—E. A. Rosenbam .. 50

FARRELL, Mark—Mary Reilly, as executrix 130

FREED, Moses—L. Dittman 125

FREELAND, Isabella—E. Meyer and another 35

GINDER, William E.—Emma Turner... 41

GOODWIN, Claude—William P. Lynch.. 88

GOLDBERG, Robert, and M. KING—The Harlem Lighting Company 69

GOLDSMITH, Elijah, and J. Sucher—G. Bischel, executor, &c 337

GREEN, George, and James H. Temple—Mary Justin 700

GROSS, Jacob—H. Meyer and others 120

GUNTON, Annie—J. McKesson and others. 343

HACK, Michael, and James V. Johnson—The People, &c 500

HAMMERSEN, August—Clausen & Price Brewing Company 64

HARTUNG, George C.—Park & Tilford.. 95

HEALY, Dennis—Mary Reilly, executrix, &c 434

HEID, Charles M., and C. W. HAMBURGER—J. T. Williams 246

HELLER, Arnold—S. W. Goodwin 655

HUCK, Peter H.—E. R. Johnes and another 77

HUGHES, Edwin H. and Mary A., and William H. Malcolm—Mary J. Clapp... 237

JOHNSON, August F. and Alfred—J. M. Thompson 105

KEIT, John J.—A. Hinchcliffe 106

KRAMRISCH, Charles F.—Anna Schachel. 4,558

KIRKLAND, George—W. & J. Sloane... 26

LYNAM, Michael J.—Jacob Ruppert.... 3,395

MACFARLANE, William W. and Jane—H. F. Hadden and another 7,803

MARS, Henrietta A.—Paschall P. Lockhart 86

MALLOY, John—The Wilson & Adams Company 1,596

MAYORGA, Cecelia and José M.—Otto Sartorius and others 1,722

MAYER, Franz—E. Auerbach 129

McSHEA, William—Mary Reilly, as executrix 438

SCHWARTZ, Frederick—A. Charwat..... 25

SMITH, James A.—F. Capobianco..... 86

MERCURY PRINTING COMPANY—The United Press 3,195

MOORE, Michael E.—R. A. Witterman and another 78

NATHAN, Meyer S.—B. F. Covill and another ..... and 201

O'CONNOR, John—Henry Waters 95

OVINGTON, Charles K., and others—William F. Cochran 1,027

POTTER, Frederick D.—General Electric Company 339

RYAN, Matthew—James McGlone 27

REID, Helen—Theodore Lauenstein..... 332

ROEHNER, Alphonse G.—S. E. Bernheimer and another 1,794

SIMON, Frank M. and Emma, and W. V. Wyckoff—William McM. Speer..... 625

SMITH, Harriet H.—O. Orth..... 404

SMITH, Jane A. Gibson—Edward Jaccard. 3,339

SPENCER, Frank A.—C. H. Oliver 44

STANGLER, Max—B. F. Corell and another 109

THE CENTRAL PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH Company—The Central Oil and Supply Company 506

THE STANDARD RAILROAD EQUIPment Company—Same 1,006

THE CANTON MILLS COMPANY—The New-York and Boston Dyewood Company..... 1,213

THE MAYOR, &c.—Charles Barry..... 4,065

THE MERCURY PRINTING COMPANY —E. Ericson..... 79

THE MERRIAM COMPANY—A. Steinhart 116

THE NEW-YORK COPPER MANUFACturing Company—F. H. Parson..... 293

THE SWISS-AMERICAN SILK FINISHING COMPANY—F. Woehr..... 339

VEIT, Gustav—H. B. Metcalf and another 745

SAME and Jacob Klotz—Same..... 2,077

SAME and George Levy—Same..... 671

WOLFF, Anthony, and Charles Jacquin—J. B. Martin 826

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30TH ST., 357 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; four rooms; every convenience; superior table board; reference.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; first-class table; home comforts; moderate prices; table board; references.

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147 WEST 45TH.—Superior accommodations; private family; newly furnished suites; modern; gentlemen only; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A small family consisting of two gentlemen, lady, child of four, and nurse desire ample accommodations with small private family, where there are no children or boarders; must be situated between 58th, 80th, Park, and Columbus Avs.; references exchanged; will pay $200 a month. Address C. C. L., Box 101 Times Office.

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These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

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BROKER. APPRAISER.

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West 58th St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves.

A very attractive medium-width brownstone dwelling, having large dining-room extension. The property is in excellent order throughout, with hardwood floors, open fireplaces, &c., &c.

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The Benedick,

NO. 80 EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Attractive bachelor apartments to rent; fireproof building.

CHAS. L. BROWN, 59 LIBERTY ST.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter, to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT, eight rooms and bath, with elevator, steam heat, &c.; electric light if required; rent, $840. Apply at 75 East 54th St., corner Park Av., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

120 EAST 34TH.—Fine apartments to rent from Oct. 1; electric light and coal and wood for range supplied; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry. 330 East 17th St., corner 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to Janitor.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

Madison Ave., near 38th St.

A 4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, fully furnished and in perfect order throughout, will be rented for the season or term of years.

Permits and particulars of
HARRIS B. FISHER,
56 Pine St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TOWN HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND PURnished.—For rent in best localities; large list. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

TO RENT.—House No. 92 Riverside Drive, near 81st., unfurnished. For particulars address Owner, Post Office Box 940.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

23D ST., 339 WEST.—Seven light rooms; private hall; very desirable every way; excellent neighborhood; please inspect.

PIANOS

BIG DRY GOODS FAILURE

COFFIN, ALTEMUS & CO. ASSIGN TO JOHN LOWBER WELSH.

Inability to Secure Accommodations on Commercial Paper Given as the Cause—Liabilities Estimated at $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 and Assets at Something Over—Members of the Firm Big Holders of Valuable Real Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Coffin, Altemus & Co., leading dry goods commission merchants of this city, made an assignment to-day to John Lowber Welsh. No statement of assets or liabilities can yet be obtained, but it is understood a report of the firm's condition is in course of preparation, and will soon be issued. Coffin, Altemus & Co. was rated at $1,000,000 by the commercial agencies, and its credit was placed at "A."

The following announcement was issued this morning by the firm: "Messrs. Coffin, Altemus & Co. regret to inform their friends and creditors that, owing to the impossibility of securing funds through the ordinary channels by the discounting of their commercial paper and the fact that the large holdings of real estate held by members of the firm cannot be speedily converted into money, they have found it necessary to make a general assignment to John Lowber Welsh for the benefit of creditors, as the best means of protecting their assets and realizing the best results for their creditors."

The firm was one of the oldest in its line in this country, and it is believed a settlement will be made in full under the administration of Mr. Welsh. The firm's acceptances are, it is said, held by Eastern banks, mostly in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. J. B. Altemus, the senior partner, was one of the largest holders of Philadelphia Traction, and it is understood that the sale of his shares in the market was one of the causes of the recent depression in that company's stock. The formal assignment was recorded at noon to-day. The assignment includes that of the New-York house, at 79 and 81 Worth Street, and also Joseph B. Altemus and his wife, Martha C. Altemus, individually. The deed is dated to-day and conveys no real estate. Mr. Lemuel C. Coffin, the former head of the firm, died about a year ago.

The firm consisted of Joseph B. Altemus, Edward A. Treat, Everett H. Converse, and Edward J. Tiel. All of the members of the firm, except Messrs. Altemus and Tiel, reside in New-York.

Coffin, Altemus & Co. was purely a commission house. Should the large patrons of Coffin, Altemus & Co. continue with them, the business will be carried on. The firm sold out its full line of prints by auction a short time ago, and the present stock is very light. Mr. Altemus is a large land holder. One very valuable property situated in this city would have prevented the failure, could it have been marketed in time. He has several other valuable properties that will swell the assets considerably. Among these is the Devon Inn, on the Pennsylvania Railroad main line, several miles from the city, and other real estate in that vicinity. The property at Devon consists of from 200 to 300 acres, and is valued at from $1,000 to $3,000 an acre.

FIRM CONSIDERED GOOD HERE.

Failure Was a Surprise to the Dry Goods District.

Joseph B. Altemus, Edward A. Treat, Everett H. Converse, Thomas B. Martin, and Edward J. Tiel, composing the firm of Coffin, Altemus & Co., dry goods commission merchants of 79 and 81 Worth Street, this city, with headquarters at 220 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, filed an assignment in this city yesterday to John Lowber Welsh of Philadelphia. The deed was signed by the partners in Philadelphia. Messrs Altemus and Tiel reside in that city, Mr. Treat in New-York City, and Messrs. Converse and Martin in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The business is an old-established one. It was originally Dungan, Welling & Co., then Charles U. Welling, Welling, Coffin & Co., Coffin & Altemus, and has transacted business under the present style since 1877. The firm has occupied a prominent position in the commission dry goods trade for many years, its sales formerly amounting to $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 a year. Lemuel Coffin, the senior partner, died Jan. 4, 1895, leaving a personal estate appraised at $473,000, of which $305,622 was given as his interest in the firm of Coffin, Altemus & Co. The partnership was to expire Dec. 31, 1896. After Mr. Coffin's death it was stated that his estate was liable for the business up to the expiration of the partnership. The capital of the firm employed in the business was claimed to be over $1,000,000. Mr. Altemus was reputed to be worth from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. It is said he was largely interested in Philadelphia street railway lines and in real estate.

The failure of the firm caused much surprise to the dry goods trade, and merchants were at a loss to account for it, as the business of the firm had been considered in good condition, except on the ground of inability to obtain further accommodations from the banks and to secure loans through the sale of commercial paper. It was thought that the cause of the failure would be found outside of the commission and manufacturing business, in investments outside of the regular business. The members of the firm are large holders of real estate, which could not be realized upon in a hurry to meet their obligations coming due.

Expressions of sympathy were general among those in the same line of business, and it was hoped the firm would be able to get a speedy settlement and resume business.

Coffin, Altemus & Co. were agents for many mills throughout the country and required a good deal of capital to make advances to these mills. It is positively stated that these advances were not the cause of the failure, as the firm was regarded as very conservative in the matter of advances and would not advance more than two-thirds of the value of the goods consigned to them. How the mills for which the firm was agent will be affected will depend, it is said, on how much the firm owes them. Most of the mills are regarded as able to take care of themselves, and are not dependent entirely upon the firm. Among the mills for which the firm was agent are S. H. Green & Sons, Washington prints, Riverpoint, R. I.; Allendale Mills, Centreville Mills, Forestdale Manufacturing Company, Hamlet Mills, Glasgow Mills, Monahansett Mills, Morse Mills, Powhatan Mills, Williamsville Mills, Slater Cotton Company, H. S. Henry, Philadelphia; Atlanta Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Exposition Mills, Atlanta; Crown Mills, Dalton, Ga.; Tryon Mills, Tryon, Ga.; Natchez Cotton Mills, Natchez, Miss. The financial part of the business was done in Philadelphia, while the bulk of the selling was done in this city. The firm has a small stock of goods on hand here now, as it recently had a big clean-up sale, which lightened the amount of stock greatly. An auction sale of Washington prints was regarded as very successful, and 5,000 cases of goods were disposed of, but as the goods were sold on sixty days' time, the firm did not get immediate benefit from the sales.

No estimate of the liabilities could be obtained at the office here. In the trade no figures had been obtained from Philadelphia, but it was thought they would exceed $1,000,000. It was thought that the principal creditors are banks in this city and Philadelphia, and that the assets would be in excess of the liabilities. At the New-York office it was said that none of the partners was there, all being in Philadelphia, and there was no one who could give any particulars regarding the failure.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

SAYS BAIL WAS REDUCED.

Charge Against Police Court Clerk Which Is Denied.

The Grand Jury yesterday began the investigation of a complaint alleging corruption in the Yorkville Police Court.

It was said that James Nugent, a clerk at that court, had lowered bail fixed by the Magistrate and enabled a burglar to escape justice.

The complainant was Clarence H. Gibson of 1,405 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who was formerly in the United States Secret Service. Mr. Gibson appeared before the Grand Jury, and afterward told about the case.

He said that two weeks ago, while he was on a visit to Miss Grace Huntington, an actress, who lives at 501 Western Boulevard, Thomas Clark, alias Corcoran, alias Larkin, was in the act of robbing the house when Mr. Gibson arrested him and turned him over to the police.

The next day Magistrate Flammer held the man in $1,000 bail for examination, Gibson declared. Mr. Gibson and Miss Huntington appeared Tuesday in the Yorkville Police Court for the examination, but Clark did not appear. He had been sent to prison unable to get the bail, and much surprise was aroused when it was found that he was out.

An investigation was made, and it was found, it is alleged, that the bail had been reduced to $500, and that Leopold Hirschkowitz of 147 Norfolk Street went on the bond. Hirschkowitz was the man who was arrested Saturday in the Chamber of General Sessions when he had attempted to substitute several innocent persons for Antonio Giglio, whose bondsman he was. Mr. Gibson charged that Clerk James Nugent induced Hirschkowitz to go on Clark's bond, for which Clark paid $10. Mr. Gibson also claimed that Nugent falsified the court records in the case.

It is charged in the District Attorney's office that the records in the case were held back by some one in the police court, and were not sent down for the action of the Grand Jury. A demand was sent for the papers yesterday, and they were sent down finally. The Grand Jury did not finish the investigation of the charges.

Magistrate Flammer said yesterday that he had fixed the bail of Clark at $500 and not at $1,000. Clerk Nugent also stated that Clark's bail was fixed at $500. He said that during the excitement of the moment Mr. Gibson might have been informed that Clark's bail was $1,000.

More details of the peculiar methods by which Leopold Hirschkowitz furnished bail for criminals in various courts came to light yesterday. The detectives attached to the District Attorney's office arrested Harry J. Diamond, twenty-three years old, a bookbinder, of 183 Orchard Street, who was accused of felonious assault on Samuel Ross of 214 East Seventy-third Street. He was held in $1,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court. Hirschkowitz was his bondsman. When it was found that Hirschkowitz was a professional bondsman, who signed his son's name to bonds, an investigation was made. It was learned that the professional bondsman had transferred all his property to his son, and that all bonds signed by him were worthless.

MRS. MARY HINCHY'S VISITOR

He Insisted on Calling and Entered Her House by a Window.

Mrs. Mary Hinchy is a widow who lives with her young daughter Sarah at 119 Pearsall Avenue, Jersey City. As Mrs. Hinchy Sunday evening was preparing supper she heard the front door open. She went to see who had come in, and found a strange man in the parlor.

He at once began to talk of the weather, the probabilities of the election, and other matters, rambling on until Mrs. Hinchy became frightened.

She called to her daughter, who was in the kitchen, and as she did so the man jumped up and ran out of the house.

He returned half an hour later. That time he had his hat pulled down over his eyes and tried to disguise his voice.

"Don't you know me?" said he. "I'm James Brown, and used to go to school with you in Greenville."

"I don't know you," said Mrs. Hinchy, "and if you dont leave the house at once I'll call a policeman."

The strange visitor made no reply, but turned and walked through the yard to the street.

He had not been gone half an hour when Mrs. Hinchy heard some one in the rooms on the second floor. She started to go up stairs and met the same man coming down. He told her to open the front door, which she did, and the man ran out.

Then Mrs. Hinchy screamed at the top of her voice. Her cries attracted several persons and they pursued the man and caught him as he was about to board a trolley car.

He was taken to the Ocean Avenue Police Station, in Greenville, where he said his name was Henry Arsino and that he lived at 231 Varick Street, Jersey City.

Investigation showed that Arsino had effected his third entrance to Mrs. Hinchy's house through a window. He had not stolen anything. He was arraigned before Police Justice Douglass yesterday and remanded.

John Sullivan's Unfortunate Sleep.

John Sullivan of 1,033 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, owns a house at 254 Second Street. When the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Railroad Company undertook to erect trolley poles in Second Street Mr. Sullivan opposed it. By mounting guard over his property in the night and having his son keep guard by day, Mr. Sullivan prevented the company from planting a pole in front of his house. The company finally withdrew its forces, and seemingly gave up the fight.

It began work again, however, on Sunday night. Mr. Sullivan was notified, and at once resumed his watch over his house.

All went well until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Sullivan, who sat on the stoop, fell asleep.

He slept well and soundly. He did not awake until 5 o'clock, and then, to his dismay and anger, he found the pole erected. He would have dug the pole up, but the company had provided for that emergency. It had a policeman on hand to preserve the peace, and the pole remained.

Dress Goods.

Opening of Foreign Novelties.

Latest productions of

French, German, English & Scotch Manufacturers.

Our own importations.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

No house sells thoroughly good clothes for boys (especially little boys) any cheaper than we do.

You can pin your faith to that fact.

Fall styles, including many decided novelties in Middy Suits, Reefer Suits, Dress Suits, Vest Suits, Top Coats, Reefer Coats, etc., are ready for your inspection.

Everything for Boys, from Hats to Shoes.
We make a special feature of Boys' Furnishings.
Fall Liveries are ready.
Some $5 and $6 Men's Trousers, now $3.50.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Fall Derbys—all shapes—$3.
Out-of-town orders promptly filled.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Few people realize the value or beauty of the American chestnut tree. An immense quantity of nuts are brought into the city in the Autumn and retail at the rate of $6 a bushel. A chestnut orchard is said to be more profitable than many apple orchards. The American nut has a better flavor than the Japanese or European nut. The tree grows easily and quickly upon poor, gravelly soil, and bears fruit in five years. Tree growers say that with care and selection the American nut could undoubtedly be made to equal the foreign in size and increase its value as a food product, and at the same time its commercial value. The chestnut tree is valuable as timber in fifteen years. It is in flower early in July, and is one of the few trees which blossom in midsummer. Its popularity as an ornamental and shade tree is shown by the number of cities in whose directories may be found a Chestnut Street, named at some time or another for the trees of that name along it. New-York has a Chestnut Street running from Oak Street to Madison on the east side. It is a reminder that there were once many trees in down-town New-York.

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In the older parts of the city, where the old houses are occupied by the people whose parents built them many years ago, the neighborly habits of days when the city was small still prevail. "Why, we even borrow back and forth," says a charming woman on Twelfth Street, whose house is full of mementoes of Washington and other historic people, relatives, and friends of her ancestors. "And if we cook anything that is particularly nice we send a portion of it to our friends near by who happen to be fond of that special dainty. We all know each other and have for years, and in some ways we live a private life quite apart from that of the city around us."

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There was a genuine widow's mite contributed at one of the large up-town churches the other day. In the entrance hall of the church, which is always open for prayers, is a wooden figure supporting a small wooden salver. It is used to hold church notices for free distribution. When it is empty, however, the figure holds it out in what seems to be an appealing way. This had touched some one's heart the other day. In the salver lay one copper penny. There are contribution boxes on either side of the door. But these, with narrow slits for the offerings, do not make such an open demand. A pathetic story might be woven from that small offering. It might have been the last cent in the purse of some unfortunate. It is more probable that it came from the well-lined pockets of some practical joker. It would be interesting to know what became of the penny. There are to be found around churches as well as other places practical jokers, people who give, and also people who take.

***

The phonograph has a surprising number of friends. The phonographs in ferry stations and other public places are listened to with expressions of rapt delight that is amazing. It cannot all be a scientific interest in the marvel of the apparatus, and if it isn't, what is it? Refined-looking women who would be shocked to find themselves in the music halls where the songs are sung on the stage cluster around the phonograph with delight. They not only do that, but also they go to accept a free treat of music from some one who has paid an honest penny for it. There was an exhibition of this musical frenzy at the Staten Island Ferry the other day. A fine-looking woman, dressed in deep mourning and wearing a long veil, dropped a coin in the slot and stood leaning over the instrument looking absolutely enraptured. A well-dressed German woman left her seat beside her husband to go and listen, two old country women joined her, a woman with a baby came up, a pretty young woman, and a half a dozen other people. They all listened until the phonographic concert was over. By that time other phonographs had been started, and the woman in mourning went from one to the other, staying by each as long as there was anything to hear.

***

There is not as much of Hannibal as there ought to be. Hannibal is a big black cat which lives just outside the city in a large house overlooking the water. The house is a new one, and the doors leading from the kitchen swing two ways. This is where Hannibal lost a part of himself. He has not yet become accustomed to the innovation of such doors. One of the servants made the discovery of Hannibal's accident. "Oh, Mrs. Smith," she cried, hurrying to her mistress, the cat under one arm and a bit of black fur in her hand. "I do think this is a piece of Hannibal." It was, but as it was only a small piece of the extreme end of Hannibal's tail he did not seem to mind. Hannibal's friends are greatly afraid, however, that at some not far distant day Hannibal will become foreshortened at the other end, and that will be more serious. When Hannibal wishes to go through one of the swinging doors he waits until it opens a little; then puts his head inside the other room, and feels that he is safe.

***

The little girl had an uncle who was a minister. He was a very nice minister, she thought, and he was equally of the opinion that she was a very nice little girl, although she was something of a chatterbox. Uncle Minister had come on from a distance, and was going to preach at the church where the little girl went every Sunday. She was there on this particular Sunday, and listened attentively when her uncle gave out the text: "I was dumb with silence." "Oh, Aunty," she whispered, "I guess that's for me."

***

Mrs. W. G. Jones, who created the part of Eliza in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" when it was first put on the stage in New-York, attended the "social day" of the Professional Woman's League yesterday. Mrs. Jones is one of the most interested members of the league. She has a delightfully bright face and charming manners. There was nothing about her black silk gown and the soft lace at the neck to suggest the professional woman. She had with her as a guest Mrs. Fred Ross, a sister of Lillian Russell. There is no resemblance to the prima donna in Mrs. Ross's appearance. She is a pretty woman, comparatively slender, with a good complexion. She wore yesterday a gown of steel blue silk and a hat trimmed with violets and red roses. Mrs. Ross has never been on the stage, though her husband is a professional man, who is at present acting as Miss Russell's business manager.

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There was a novel popular at one time in which a certain Mr. Jones, who was supposed to be of ancient and noble lineage, expatiated to some extent upon his exquisitely beautiful hands and those of his daughter, as one of the proofs of his blue blood. The end of the story brought more conclusive evidence to show that Mr. Jones was a fraud and a deceiver, and his origin a common one. It all goes to show that beauty does not always go with noble birth. There was a tiny boy on one of the street cars the other day, who was a little aristocrat in appearance, though plainly dressed. His eyes were of a limpid blue, his mouth best described as a "rosebud mouth," his nose was small and straight, and his fair hair hung in curls over his shoulders. He was with his mother and baby sister. The former from her appearance and language belonged to the laboring class, but the boy might have been born into the most cultured and bluest-blooded family in the country.

TEARING DOWN 28 BUILDINGS.

Bank, Hotel, and Flathouse in the Way of a Bridge Approach.

Third Avenue, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, looked as though it had been struck by a tornado yesterday. Several frame buildings were demolished. The avenue was littered with planks, beams, and bricks.

The spot had engaged the attentions of fifty Italian laborers in the employ of J. Reeber's Sons, dealers in second-hand building materials, who have been employed to clear the ground necessary for the north approach of the new Third Avenue bridge.

This means the tearing down and carting away of twenty-eight frame and brick buildings, including one five-story double flathouse, a bank building, and Huber's Hotel, which has stood on the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue for the past thirty-five years, and was at one time the most popular road house north of the Harlem. The Reebers' contract calls for the clearing of a space sixty feet in width from the easterly curbstone of Third Avenue, and the contractors have thirty days in which to do the work.

The rapidity with which a small two-story frame building fell away under the blows of the sledgehammers and crowbars was remarkable.

We're not "one shape" hatters—same shape doesn't become all men.

All fashionable shapes here.

A chance for comparison; the most becoming hat a certainty.

Derbys, $3; Alpines, $2.75 and $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

What is richer and rarer than mahogany? Inlaid mahogany?

Some of our most delightful bedroom pieces are so covered with inlay of rare woods, that scarcely a bare square inch of mahogany is visible. A dressing table has bandy legs, roomy top and mirror supports, overrun with a vine and leaf pattern in yellow, red, and greenish hues, which light up the rich reds of the ground wonderfully—a charming thing, worthy a princess treasuring.

Factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The Best is the Cheapest.

JAEGER

Pure Wool Underwear, Socks, Stockings, Abdominal Bands, Rugs, Blankets, Shawls, Corsets, Cycling Outfits, Boots & Shoes, etc., etc.

Illustrated Catalogue Free by Mail.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

MAIN RETAIL, 176 Fifth Ave., below 23d St.
UPTOWN BRANCH, 1189 B'way, near 28th St.
DOWNTOWN DEPOT, 155 B'way, bet. Cort'd St.
HARLEM BRANCH, 348 West 125th St.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

THE BIG STORE.

We Thank the Public

for the unprecedented welcome which they have extended to the "BIG STORE," but at the same time this welcome has so overwhelmed us that

We Are Compelled to Apologize

because we could not possibly wait on the crowds of people that came. Although our house is the largest store in the world and has a capacity of accommodating between 15,000 and 20,000 persons on each floor, every corner of the building was yesterday so packed with people that it became utterly impossible to wait on one-tenth of those who wished to buy or to give any kind of satisfactory service to those who were fortunate enough to get close to the counters.

This We Very Much Regret,

and beg that the public overlook any errors which may have occurred.

We Promise

that as soon as the excitement abates we will complete the unfinished portions of our store and will so regulate all branches of our system that every customer can be handled quickly and with entire satisfaction.

Owing to a Rumor,

which had gotten abroad without being authorized on our part, an immense number of persons came expecting to buy bicycles. The crush became so great within a few minutes after the doors were opened, that in order to preserve life and limb we were compelled to stop the sale and postpone it indefinitely.

There will be no special sale of bicycles on Wednesday as was incorrectly stated by some of the papers.

LOST $75,000, SHOT HIMSELF.

Arquelles, Cigar Manufacturer, Unsuccessful for Seven Years.

Isidro Arquelles, fifty-five years of age, a Spanish cigar manufacturer of 87 Third Place, Brooklyn, shot himself through the right temple yesterday at his place of business on the second floor of 118 Malden Lane.

An Internal Revenue Inspector called at Arquelles's factory to inspect the books about 10 A. M. He found the door unlocked and inside Arquelles lay on the floor, with a revolver at the further end of the room.

Arquelles's eldest daughter called at the place to inquire about her father shortly after the body had been found. She told Acting Police Captain Brennan that he had not been home since Saturday. Capt. Brennan did not at first know what to tell the girl, who was not more than eighteen years of age, but taking her to one side he slowly broke the news to her.

She fainted and was carried to a nearby drug store. After she was revived she told the police that her father's act was caused, she thought, by his failure to succeed in business. She said her father had lost more than $75,000 in the cigar business during the last seven years, and for the past few months had not worked his factory at all. Not a leaf of tobacco was found in the factory, and the various articles used in the manufacturing of cigars were covered with dust.

He had a wife and seven children, the the eldest of whom is eighteen years of age.

AGED DENTIST ENDS HIS LIFE.

Used Chloroform and Inhaled Illuminating Gas.

Kate Hartigan, a servant in 62 West Thirty-fifth Street, went into the rooms of Charles F. Ives, a dentist who had the front parlor on the second floor for an office, with living rooms in the rear, to clean them yesterday morning. He lay in bed dead.

Dr. Nagel, at No. 61, said Ives had been dead for several hours. A rubber tube was held between his clenched teeth, and the other end was attached to the gas burner in the room. A handkerchief saturated with chloroform partially covered his face.

Some one in the house told the police that Ives, who was seventy years old, had been suffering for some time from insomnia. He lived alone and had been married.

A Historical Bell Honored.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 14.—The bell used by Miguel Hidalgo to call his followers together when, in 1810, he started his successful revolution against Spain, was today placed in the National Palace with imposing ceremonies. The streets were crowded with spectators. The bell was escorted to the palace by a large procession, headed by President Diaz. The streets and many houses were handsomely decorated, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A dress rehearsal of "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening and served to increase the belief held by its projectors and managers regarding its worth as a vehicle for entertainment. The comedy, or, more correctly speaking, the comedy vaudeville, was given without a hitch of any kind. It contains a number of the cleverest lines that J. Cheever Goodwin has ever fathered. The management claims that nothing has been left undone which will tend in any way to place the production before the public in a correct and artistic manner. From present indications the presentation of the comedy tomorrow night will be witnessed by a large audience.

—It has been decided by Robson and Crane to do scenes from "Julius Cæsar," instead of "The Henrietta," at the benefit of the Edwin Forrest League. This will allow of the employment of a large number of prominent actors in the forum scene. Mr. Crane will play Brutus, and Mr. Robson Cassius. E. H. Sothern is the latest volunteer, and he will appear in one of his comediettas.

—Joseph Brooks of the firm of Miner & Brooks and manager for William H. Crane, appeared in his office yesterday for the first time in two weeks. Mr. Brooks has been seriously ill, but has recovered sufficiently to attend to business. His office was crowded all day long by professionals and others anxious to extend their congratulations to him.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mrs. Margaret Lockman of 650 Amsterdam Avenue, while crossing One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Third Avenue yesterday morning, was knocked down by a cable car. She fell in front of the car, but Policeman George Haas dragged her out of harm's way. Mrs. Lockman was able to go home.

—Justice Truax yesterday denied an application of Caesar Greenberg for the appointment of a receiver for the Thalia Theatre Company. Greenberg is an actor, and wanted a receiver pending the trial of his suit for an accounting against members of the company, which was run on the co-operative plan.

—The Title Guarantee and Trust Company of 146 Broadway has sold to investors since Jan. 1 more than $15,000,000 of mortgages. Its fees are small, it charges no extras for searches, and no commissions for providing money. Therefore its services are of advantage to borrowers and lenders alike.

—A laborer was killed yesterday morning while working at Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. He was removing garbage from the basement to the sidewalk. He stood too near the outer edge of the lift and his skull was crushed against the sidewalk.

—George Montegriff, a peddler, living at 778 Tenth Avenue, was held in $300 bail yesterday for trial in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of cruelty to his horse. His arrest was secured by Mrs. Douglass Franks of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—As the Second Avenue Railroad Company has refused to asphalt First Avenue between its tracks, in compliance with Commissioner of Public Works Collis's order, the city began the work yesterday. The company will be sued for the cost.

—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Aller, from Bremen, were Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and the Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson.

—Fifteen young men, arrested Sunday for scorching on up-town avenues, were fined $5 each in Harlem Court yesterday morning.

Brooklyn.

—Patrick J. McKeon of 788 Bedford Avenue was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant is Pauline Beck of 10 East Eighty-sixth Street, New-York. She charges him with defrauding her of a bond and mortgage on the property at 834 Bedford Avenue. McKeon was held by Justice Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, in $5,000 bail.

—Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that Bohmer & Bonner of the American Theatre must furnish Walter N. Lawrence with a bill of items of injury alleged to have been sustained by them on account of Lawrence's failure to carry out a contract to put the play "The Lost Paradise" on their stage.

—The will of William G. Pierson, who was a friend of and bondsman for John Y. McKane, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate is said to be worth $750,000. The will will be contested by the testator's son, William B. Pierson, to whom only $100 was left.

—Charles F. Timmerman and Ferdinand Rennewald were admitted to bail yesterday by Justice Harriman in $2,500 each. They are charged with selling the daughter of Jacob Mehboldt oxalic acid, mistaking it for salts. Mehboldt took the acid and died.

—The Superintendents of Police Telegraph of the large cities of this country will meet in the Clarendon Hotel this morning to organize a National association. Superintendent McKelvey of the Police Department will welcome the guests to the city.

—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, has chosen as his assistant the Rev. J. A. Vance of St. Peter's Church, Blairsville, Penn.

—The public baths of the city were used last week by 5,352 persons. The baths will be closed for the year in two weeks.

Long Island.

—Capt. William H. Mackey, while walking between Port Washington and Roslyn, late Sunday night, was met in the road near the store of Thomas Fagan by two masked men, who attempted to stop him. They ordered him to get out of his carriage, but he did not do so, and, giving his horse a sharp lash, succeeded in getting away from the men, who wore white masks and demanded Mackey's valuables.

—William Raab, Henry Raab, James Duncan, William Fears, Julius Walckhaf, and Charles Sahr, who were arrested on complaint of the Woodside Water Company, which charged them with wrecking the company's dam at Newtown, were arraigned before Justice Wood, in Jamaica, yesterday. All pleaded not guilty, and the case was set down for a further hearing on Wednesday afternoon.

—Edward Cunningham, a farmhand employed by Joel Sammis of East Northport, had his right foot cut off by the milk train on Sunday night. Cunningham, who was intoxicated, was walking along the track, and in endeavoring to get out of the way of the milk train, slipped and fell.

—A fire in the frame buildings 474, 476, and 478 Broadway, Astoria, yesterday morning, caused damage estimated at $7,000.

—The Fall term of the Queens County Court was opened in Long Island City yesterday, Judge Garretson presiding.

Jersey City.

—Martin Feeney, Michael Farrell, Owen Smith, and Edward Green, who assaulted and robbed Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellison, in the Glendale Woods last Tuesday morning, were yesterday before Police Justice Douglass. Mr. Ellison identified Green and Smith, and Mrs. Ellison identified Green, Smith, and Farrell. Feeney and Farrell were released in $1,000 bail each, and Smith and Green were sent to the county jail in default of $2,000 each until to-morrow.

—Mayor Wanser and the city authorities gave a public reception at Public School No. 9 last night. Mayor Wanser delivered an address, after which Richard Brown, President of the Street and Water Board, formally transferred the building to the Board of Education, the acceptance being made by Director Thomas J. Degnan.

—John Moran, thirty-nine years old, of 147 Morgan Street, was yesterday before Police Justice Potts, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Owen Brophy of New-Bedford, Mass., whom Moran and another man assaulted as he was passing through Greene Street. Moran's accomplice escaped.

TELEPHONED TO THE POLICE.

Thus a Boy Was Released from the Weather Bureau Tower.

Telephone Operator Lonnergon at Police Headquarters was making ready to leave between 5 and 6 o'clock last night when the telephone gave a feeble tinkle and a voice whispered:

"Is this Headquarters?"

"It is," replied Mr. Lonnergon. "What can I do for you? Talk up; I can't hear you. Ring your bell. A little louder, please," persisted Mr. Lonnergon.

Then the feeble voice said:

"This is Mr. Beatty. I am locked up in the tower of the Weather Bureau, in the Manhattan Life Building. Will you please help me out?"

Mr. Lonnergon lost no time in calling up the Old Slip Station House and transmitting his message. Then two policemen were sent around in a hurry to release "Mr. Beatty," supposed to be one of the weather prophets. When they reached the building they jumped into the elevator and were soon as far as it could convey them, but there were four more stories to travel before the tower was reached.

The policemen succeeded in opening the door and found there a boy with a feeble voice, who at once explained that he had strolled in during the afternoon to look at the instruments that foretell the coming of tornadoes, rain, and snowstorms, and when he descended from the tower he found himself locked in.

The policemen took the boy before Superintendent Rose of the building, who ordered his release. At the Weather Bureau it was learned that one of the clerks, not knowing there was any one in the place, locked the door and went to supper.

"That chap," said one of Mr. Dunn's assistants, "must have been scared to death when he found himself locked in, but had sense enough to use the telephone to Police Headquarters. He won't go up there again in a hurry, I guess. He couldn't have been locked up long, for I got here at 6:30 o'clock, at which time I found him downstairs with the policemen and Superintendent Rose. There is no one employed here by the name of Beatty."

Notified of H. C. Bowers's Death.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange received formal notification from John M. Bowers yesterday of the death of his brother, Henry C. Bowers, who had been a member of the Exchange for about two years. The broker and another young man were killed by a stroke of lightning in Cooperstown, this State, last Saturday, as was described in dispatches to the Sunday newspapers. Mr. Bowers was well known and well liked in Wall Street. He made his office with W. H. Granbery & Co., in New Street.

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

AHLWARDT FOR MR. BRYAN

THE ANTI-SEMITE EMERGES AND STARTS A PAPER.

Adopts the Chicago Platform as His Own in The Gentile News, and in His English Advocates the Demolition of "the Gold Clique"—Appears Not to Know that Silver Is a Legal Tender, and Wishes It Restored to that Function.

Dr. Hermann Ahlwardt, the self-appointed apostle of German anti-Semitism, who arrived here on Dec. 5, 1895, to carry on a crusade against Hebrews, and could not make his lectures pay for want of sufficient hearers, has now bobbed up in a new rôle, that of a supporter of Bryan and free silver.

His lecture tour was not a success, and he disappeared from view for a while. It was supposed that he had returned to Germany, but he is still here, and has come out with a campaign sheet, The Gentile News, in which he has published Bryan's picture, and apparently hopes that the Democratic National Committee will help him to spread his literature. His English is somewhat faulty. He says:

"The Chicago platform is ours. We believe in reducing the market value of gold. We believe in having the farmer, the laborer, the artisan getting his work's value on the basis of equity and uniformity of rights of all instead of putting him at the mercy of the gold clique with that European Jew Rothschild and his puller-in Belmont as leaders."

Further on he says: "It is our opinion that by restoring silver as legal tender this Nation will put a stop to the present system of robbery by the Shylocks, which own the supply and control the output of gold and, of course, make the best of it. The Jews have made Mr. McKinley toolthelr."

In another issue of the paper it says that it behooves the writer to speak in respectful terms of Mr. McKinley, and then, in reviewing his letter of acceptance, the article continues: "Our expectation of a clear statement of principles from him was sadly disappointed. In spite of an earnest endeavor to those appreciative, we cannot but with difficulty restrain a feeling akin to loathing on the great Republican leader's ignorance of the first principles of national economy. Worse than ever, from every paragraph beams forth a fulsome measure of dishonesty of purpose hid and under a cloud of empty phrases."

The writer then announces a remarkable discovery in the demonetization of silver which American merchants and manufacturers who are going to vote against free silver must, according to him, have been too dense to see, for he says: "A shameful robbery was committed on all owners of real estate, factories, and, last not least, on all who in any way control any power of work."

Then the paper adds: "Now our proposition is to restore silver as coin, whereby the sum of circulating money will be increased and, of course, on account of this increase the value of gold will be brought back to its previous right standard and all other values, especially labor, will correspondingly grow higher again."

In another column Herr Ahlwardt calls William J. Bryan a harmonizer of labor organizations, and points to the well-nigh disrupted and weak order of the Knights of Labor as being pledged to his support, and quotes from General Master Workman Sovereign's appeal to wage earners in an attempt to prove that all the Knights of Labor are going to support the candidate.

Most of the rest of the paper is devoted to violent attacks upon the Hebrews.

JENNIE PROVINCHER'S STORY.

She Is the Woman Found Destitute in Riverside Park.

Jennie Provincher, who was found Sunday by a patrolman at Ninety-eighth Street and Riverside Park, and who said that she was homeless and starving, was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities yesterday. While refreshed by the food and the care she had received, she was still weak when arraigned in court. She told Magistrate Simms that she was born in Biddeford, Me., twenty years ago. Her mother was an Indian and her father was a Frenchman. When she was but a day old her mother died, and her father, who was a cavalryman in the United States Army, was killed by a fall from his horse at Cohoes, N. Y., when she was one year old. She remained in Biddeford in the care of relatives until she was fourteen years old, when she went to Andover, Mass., where she worked in a cotton mill. She afterward went to work in a cotton mill in Lowell, Mass., and became a member of the Young Women's Christian Association in that city. The mills at Lowell shut down, and, as she was worn out with hard work, she entered a hospital, where she remained until three months ago, when she came to this city and sought refuge in the Wetmore Home, in Washington Square, where she was employed as a cook.

She left the home six weeks ago and went to work as a laundress at the Seton Hospital, at Spuyten Duyvil, where she remained one month, leaving there two weeks ago. She had but $10, and the money was exhausted Thursday, and she had to leave her boarding house. She went to Riverside Park, where she remained until she appealed to the patrolman.

To Examine Brooklyn's Water Supply.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the first time since the Summer vacation.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works sent a letter to the board asking it to give him $75,000 for the protection of the water supply. The matter was referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage.

President Clark suggested that the committee visit the Hempstead reservoir during the coming week, and see for itself the condition of affairs.

"I had occasion," he said, "to visit the place during last week, and I was surprised at the amount of accumulated vegetation and débris in the creek or stream that supplies the Hempstead storage reservoir with water. Something must be done to cleanse the water. The newspaper accounts have not been exaggerated."

The committee will visit the reservoir in company with Commissioner Willis Thursday or Friday, and will report next Monday.

To Restrain Speculative Clerks.

There will be a ballot taken in the Cotton Exchange to-morrow on a proposed amendment to the by-laws, which is designed to check surreptitious speculating on the part of clerks of members. The posted amendment prohibits any member of the Exchange from trading for the account of a clerk or employe of another member, without the consent in writing of the clerk's employer.

FUNERAL OF F. B. CUTTING.

A Large Crowd Attends the Services in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—Services were held at St. Mary's Church here at 9:30 A. M. to-day over the body of Francis Brockholst Cutting. The body was inclosed in an oaken casket, richly carved, and bearing a silver cross, with the word "Brockie" upon it. Bishop Harkins gave permission for the breaking of the rule of the Roman Catholic Church, which excludes flowers from the church on such occasions, so the casket was covered with a thick bed of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley, and banked with wreaths and crosses of orchids, which nearly hid from view the massive solid silver handles.

Mrs. Cutting, who, it was thought, might not be able to follow the body of her son into the church, as his death had quite prostrated her, was conducted to a pew on the arm of her son, William Cutting, Jr., followed by William Bayard Cutting, Drs. Beverley Robinson, Thomas A. Kenefick, and Charles W. Stewart, who attended the deceased in his illness, and the family servants. The Rev. Philip Grace, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Tully and Cronin, read and conducted the simplest form of Roman Catholic funeral service, following a brief organ recital of funeral music.

The church was filled, among those present being Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Baron and Baroness Sellière, Count Sierstorff, W. R. Travers, J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden, Miss Burden, Roland King, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, William Post, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore, Theodore A. Havemeyer, P. H. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, H. Casimir Derham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Hermann Oelrichs, David H. King, Jr., United States Senator Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Post, Robert M. Cushing, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Miss Leary, H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Carroll, James Otis, James B. Townsend, Hollis Hunnewell, Col. Reginald Norman, Edward H. Bulkeley, Richard Peters, C. W. Yulee, W. H. Osgood, Jr., Mrs. E. F. Rook, W. W. Sherman, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Miss Galmell, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, W. A. Duer, S. Nicholson Kane, Col. Edward M. Neill, John S. Tooker, Barton Willing, Miss Neill, Mrs. W. N. Eldredge, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, the Misses Gibert, F. C. Moorehouse, Frederick O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, J. Nelson Howard, George L. Rives, Hugh K. Norman, H. B. Duryea, Miss Anna Sands, Francis P. Freeman, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, the Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. W. S. Wills, Harper Pennington, and Hamilton Cary.

From the church the body was taken directly to the 10:40 train out of Newport, upon which there were two private funeral cars, half of one being occupied by the ninety floral pieces. They were sent by friends from all parts of the world, and their number and beauty was a remarkable tribute of love and esteem. Only one-third of them were taken into the church. Two florists were sent with the funeral party purposely to take care of them. The bearers were Prescott Lawrence, Frederick O. Beach, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Robert L. Cottenet, Duncan Elliot, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Thomas H. Howard, Royal Phelps Carroll, Edwin D. Morgan, Woodbury Kane, William R. Travers, and Lorillard Spencer.

TERRORIZED BY A MOB.

Result of the County Turnpike Dispute in Springfield, Ky.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Sept. 14.—Every night the city is patrolled by special officers under command of the City Marshal. People in the country not in sympathy with the mob dare not come to town lest they be suspected of giving information and incur the personal vengeance of the mob, which is in the majority. Not a soul enters or leaves Springfield without giving a good account of himself. County officials are afraid to raise a hand except to protect the town. They are not accused of cowardice, but fear the consequences of an attempt to restore order with the meagre support at their command and the almost moral certainty of failure.

County Judge Thompson has written for publication an appeal to all good citizens to aid him in upholding law and order. The general feeling is in favor of letting matters take their course for the present, and not to inflame the excited mobs in the county.

The people of this (Washington) county voted last Fall to make the turnpikes free throughout the county. As the pikes are owned by companies it is necessary for another vote of the people to assess taxes to purchase the pikes. This vote has not yet been taken, and the authorities cannot legally stop the toll gathering. This the people of the county do not understand, and, out of patience with delay, they have risen in rebellion and torn down about all the tollgates in the county. This riotous business has been going on for two weeks. As the county authorities, whom the mobs blame, live here, this town has been threatened with destruction.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Another Half Million Dollars' Worth of Property Given It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—In the proffered use of another half million dollars' worth of property the University of Chicago is now on the way to possess the most splendid inland lake biological station in the world.

This magnificent supplement to the Hull gift of $1,000,000 for biological laboratories is due to Mrs. Edward Roby, E. A. Shedd, and C. B. Shedd. It makes it possible for the university to control all the land and water it desires of the 8,000 acres around Wolf Lake and the channel connecting it with Lake Michigan. Not only this, but Mrs. Roby offers to the university an unrivaled water course for a 'Varsity crew.

Most of the necessary buildings for dormitories for biological students and for boats will also be given by Mrs. Roby and the Shedds, if their offer is accepted, and that vast area of water and land near Roby, Ind., in easy access from the city, bids fair to become a site to which the scientific and aquatic interest of the whole world may in a few years turn. Acceptance of this offer depends upon the results of investigation into the adaptability of the site for experimental research in biology; but the prevalent impression is that the advantages are just what are desired for such an enormous undertaking.

Bering Sea Patrol Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Capt. Hooper, in command of the Bering Sea patrol fleet, reports, under date of Unalaska, Aug. 29, that the fleet will begin to come out of Bering Sea Sept. 18, and start on its return to the United States. The Bear has gone to Point Barrow, the extreme northernmost point in Alaska, and will return to the United States a month or six weeks later than the rest of the fleet.

Wants to Die Out of Debt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A conscience contribution of $10 from a "poor young man," in an envelope postmarked New-York, was to-day received at the Treasury. The writer in sending it said: "As I don't expect to live long, I don't want any debts left behind me."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPENED

NOT ROOM ENOUGH FOR ALL THE CITY'S PUPILS.

Some of the Buildings Not Prepared for the Scholars and New Structures Unfinished—What Superintendent Jasper Says of the Lack of Accommodation and the Need of More Structures—Vaccinating the Children.

According to the estimate made by City Superintendent Jasper, based on reports received from a number of Principals, there were about 160,000 pupils registered in the public schools of this city yesterday at the opening after the Summer recess.

There would have beeen between 10,000 and 12,000 more, but twelve of the schoolhouses which have been undergoing alterations and repairs were not ready for occupancy. The pupils who have been attending these schools and the children who live in the neighborhood and who wish to be enrolled there will have to wait until the repairs are completed. It is thought this will require another fortnight.

Two new schools were opened yesterday, Grammar School No. 9, in West Eighty-second Street, near West End Avenue, and a primary school in East Eighty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. There was a very large number of pupils registered at the West Eighty-second Street school, and it is expected that the establishment of this institution will relieve Grammar School No. 87, at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Grammar School No. 93, at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Both these schools were overcrowded last year, and many children were refused admission.

One-half the school building in East Eighty-eighth Street is completed, and in it a primary department was organized yesterday to take the place of Primary School No. 42, which formerly stood on the site of the new schoolhouse. The westerly half of the building is now occupied by the primary department, which is under charge of Mrs. Agnes O'Brien. Five hundred new pupils were registered there yesterday in addition to the 700 pupils which came from the old school.

When the easterly half of the building is completed a grammar department will be opened. It was expected the new schoolhouse at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue would be finished in time to be opened, but there is another month's work to be done before it can be occupied.

Superintendent Jasper said: "I estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 children were refused admission owing to a lack of accommodation.

"To accommodate all those applying ten or twelve schoolhouses with a seating capacity of from 1,200 to 1,500 each are necessary. They should be erected as speedily as possible, and after that it will be necessary to erect at least three school buildings each year to keep pace with the increase of the child population.

"It is estimated that there are about 220,000 children in this city of the school age. There are about 30,000 taught in parochial schools, and probably the same number in private schools. I am satisfied that if there was plenty of room in the public schools many of the children who now attend private schools would be sent to the public schools by their parents. There is great need for new schools in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Wards.

"In the upper parts of the Nineteenth Ward east of Third Avenue there is great necessity for more school accommodation. In the six schools in the Eighth School District, which extends from Stanton to Ninth Street, east of the Bowery and Third Avenue, Inspector Blumenthal reports that 350 children were refused. In the Henry Street school over 100 children of the primary grades had to be turned away. The central part of the city and the west side are well supplied with schools, but there is a great lack of accommodation in the upper part of the city and all along the east side."

Arrangements are being made to accommodate as many of the primary children as possible. All the principals of the schools where it was found impossible to accommodate all applicants last year were called to the hall of the Board of Education yesterday, and Superintendent Jasper informed them that they must give the preference to children of eight years and over, so that the parents of these children could not be called to account for a non-compliance with the compulsory education law. It is also proposed to establish half-day classes in such schools where the number of applicants warrants it, so as to educate twice the number of children in the primary grades. One series of classes will be instructed for three hours in the morning, and another series for two hours in the afternoon.

There are 256 departments or schools in the system for grammar and primary instruction, divided as follows: 48 grammar schools for boys, 5 grammar schools for girls, 24 grammar schools for boys and girls, 86 primary departments, and 48 primary schools.

Between two and three hundred children were vaccinated by the Health Board doctors yesterday, preparatory to their entrance at the public schools. The basement of the Criminal Court Building, where the vaccinating is being done, presented a lively scene when the children assembled, waiting their turn.

He Reprimanded the Lawyers.

Justice McCarthy, in City Court, Chambers, reprimanded lawyers yesterday for making too much noise. A number of lawyers and law clerks were standing in groups and talking while he was trying to hear motions. Justice McCarthy said: "Gentlemen, you must stop this talking in court. I will not tolerate such conduct any longer. I want you to understand that this not a beer garden, but a court of justice. You lawyers should set a good example to laymen. In this disrespectful way of conducting yourself, you set a bad example." Justice McCarthy ordered the court officers to arrest any man who did not behave.

Death Caused by Strangulation.

A formal inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hoeber in the case of Annie Meyers, who was found strangled in her apartments, at 202 East Twenty-ninth Street, Sept. 2. The testimony taken did not disclose any facts beyond those already published, and the Coroner did not enter into an extended examination in the case, for the reason that Samuel Meyers, the husband of the woman, has already been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death was due to strangulation by some unknown person.

Liverpool Cotton Men Send a Picture.

The Managers of the New-York Cotton Exchange received yesterday, by mail from England, a neatly framed picture of the officers of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange in their new trading room. The picture was sent to the New-York Exchange with the compliments and best wishes of the Liverpool cotton brokers.

RUSH TO BUY BICYCLES.

Siegel-Cooper Company Obliged to Stop the Sale.

A row of young men in bicycle suits was lined up against the Sixth Avenue doors of the Siegel-Cooper Company's building before dawn yesterday. They had heard that one-hundred-dollar wheels were to be sold for $9.99, some said $10, others $11. All were dressed to ride their new wheels home.

Several hundred persons were around the doors by 7 A. M., and columns of men and women, seemingly from every point of the compass, began to converge. They filled Sixth Avenue from Seventeenth Street to Twenty-second Street by 8:30, Ponce Captain Chapman said, and he estimated the crowd at 40,000. He had at first thirty patrolmen, then fifty, and a call for headquarters reserves increased the number to 110.

The managers of the store would not open the doors until 9 A. M. Two-thirds of the assemblage were men, and it looked as though somebody would be crushed to death. The street car tracks were kept open with the utmost difficulty, and for part of the time the crowd closed the street from wall to wall. The only period of genuine danger was when the doors were opened.

Patrolman Patrick McKenna of the City Hall Station was pressed against a door jamb by the inward rush, and two of his ribs were broken. Capt. Chapman's left hand was caught between a bronze pillar and a woman's back.

"I tried with all the strength I had to get it out," said the Captain in telling about the incident, "and could not for three or four minutes."

The Captain's hand was lacerated. The flesh was torn and cut in twenty places by the flutings of the pillar. A surgeon dressed the injuries.

Most of the men who got first into the store raced up two flights of stairs to the bicycle department. Charles J. Jones, advertising manager, says that the firm has never advertised bicycles for sale at any price. Stories of cheap wheels have pervaded the villages and towns all around the city, and most of the early waiters were from Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey.

The firm had between 2,000 and 3,000 bicycles for sale, and five men at a counter to make out sale tickets. Ten salesmen were to show the wheels. The first comers got in line and without looking at the wheels, which were $18 apiece, began to pay out their money, and eight or ten wheels were sold.

A crush of persons filled all the space adjacent to the bicycles. The line was dissolved. The counter was overturned. The railings were broken. Cases of wheels were knocked down, and men in trying to extricate themselves stepped on the bicycles and broke some.

A young woman cashier sat in a square opening in the middle of an oak table eight feet each way. The table was overturned and the woman thrown down. The money rolled every way. That ended the bicycle sale, and signs saying so were prepared and hung around the building.

During the trouble dresses were torn and a few women fainted. No one besides the policemen was hurt much.

FLOODED THE BIG CELLAR.

Water Main Burst, Causing Trouble in Manhattan Life Building.

The breaking of a four-inch service pipe in New Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning deluged the cellar of the Manhattan Life Building, caused the electric lights in every office to be shut off, and stopped Mr. Dunn's bulletin press and the electric elevator to the Weather Bureau.

A severe strain on the sidewalks, due to the hauling of heavy building material through New Street to the Commercial Cable Building, now in process of erection on the old Delmonico site, is said to have been the primary cause of the trouble.

The cellar of the Manhattan Life Building is 68 by 126 feet in area. It has a tiled floor, and is lighted by incandescent electric lamps. There was a forty-pound pressure on the pipe that broke, and in a very few minutes it was evident that the cellar would be flooded unless something could be done at once. One of the janitors waded through several inches of water to find that the pipe had burst on the wrong side of the stop valve, and that the flow could not be checked.

Superintendent Rose started several pumps in the engine room, but the water came in faster than it could be emptied into the sewer. There were soon eight inches of water in the cellar, and it was rising steadily. The dynamos were stopped to prevent damage to them from the water, and the illumination in hundreds of offices was consequently shut off. Gas was used on all the floors but the first, where there were no jets. Three tenants resorted to tallow candles. Mr. Dunn's electric elevator from the sixteenth floor was rendered useless. His weather bulletins had to be printed by hand. These were delayed for a quarter of an hour.

Some frightened tenant turned in a fire alarm. Engines Nos. 4, 6, and 10, Hook and Ladder No. 1, the fire patrol, and the chiefs of the First and Second Battalions answered the call. The din was heard on the floors of the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges, and for a time business was suspended.

The firemen could not stop the flow of water, and would not empty the cellar without the authority of their superior officers. The Public Works Department came to the rescue in an hour and a half after the bursting of the pipe. It was necessary to shut off the supply in the whole street.

A DEMAND FOR THROUGH CARS.

Objection to the Transfer at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

A movement is on foot in Harlem to compel the Third Avenue Railroad Company to run through cars from the City Hall to Washington Bridge, to do away with the jam at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

A wild rush is made for a car as soon as it stops, and the strongest usually get the seats, while the women and children are obliged to stand. Several minor accidents have occurred. According to an expert railroad man, tracks could be laid at this point by which cars could be switched to and from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line to and from the Third Avenue line with little or no difficulty. In fact, there is a track already laid by which mail cars are switched to and from the tracks with small trouble and loss of time. The running of through cars would do away with the crush and the confusion would be saved.

It is estimated that the Third Avenue cable road carries 20,000 persons every pleasant Sunday to Fort George and High Bridge. These thousands get out at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and then begins the scramble for seats. The spot is a resort for pickpockets, and numerous complaints have been made to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station by persons who have been robbed.

Connolly Held Without Bail.

Magistrate Flammer held an examination in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in the case of James Connolly, who is charged with having on Sept. 8 thrown his wife, Annie, from the fire escape at their home, 645 West Forty-second Street. The woman, although severely injured, was able to appear in court, but she refused to make a complaint against her husband. A number of witnesses were examined, and on their testimony the Magistrate decided to commit Connolly to await the action of the Grand Jury. He refused to fix bail.

NOTICE TO "TOM" WATSON

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS NOMINATION AT ST. LOUIS.

Conveyed to Him in a Letter from Senator Marion C. Butler—Butler Tells Him He Is "One of the Worthiest and Most Beloved Sons of the People's Party"—Sewall, He Says, Is Not a Fit Man to be on the Ticket with Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Senator Marion C. Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, to-night mailed the following letter of notification to Thomas E. Watson, the Populist nominee for Vice President:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1896.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Thomson, Ga.:

Dear Sir: Such is our form of government that the citizens of the United States must shape its course for good or evil through the agency of political parties. When there is no political party that represents the principles of good government, no party that stands for right and the interest of the laborer, wealth producer, and all who strive to make an honest living by fair and legitimate means, then it is impossible for the majority of the voters to express their will at the ballot box.

When all the political parties stand for the selfish interest and personal greed of money changers, corporations, trusts, monopolies, as does the Republican Party, under the leadership of John Sherman, and the Democratic Party, under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, then the producing masses are victims without an alternative. To withhold their votes will furnish them no relief, while to cast their votes for either party is to sanction their own spoliation and to strengthen the power that oppresses them.

Birth of the People's Party.

This was the political situation in 1892, when stern necessity forced organized labor, the organized wealth producers, and others who believe in good government and were engaged in legitimate business interests, to meet and form a new political organization known as the People's Party. This new political party, representing the principles of true Republicanism as taught by Abraham Lincoln and of true Democracy as taught by Jefferson and Jackson, as if springing full grown from the loins of the people, cast over 1,000,000 votes, winning in five States within four months from the date of its birth.

The Democratic and Republican Parties no longer represented the principles upon which they were founded. They had long since deserted the principles for which our ancestors left the Old World, and which were made our inheritance through the blood and sacrifice of our fathers in the Revolutionary War, and had embraced the odious and oppressive methods so long practiced under the monarchies and despotisms of the Old World. The enemies of good government, the enemies of the people's prosperity, and the enemies of struggling humanity had dominated and controlled both of these parties for twenty years.

Both of these parties have long since ceased to regard the interest of the masses and become the agents through which corporations and trusts exploit the people; both of these parties have betrayed the people and have legislated in the interest of bankers, speculators, bondholders, and monopolists, thus enabling the favored few to absorb the millions of property earned and created by the toiling masses. They have been the agencies for robbing the millions to make the few millionaires, and, worse than this, they have placed the welfare and happiness of the whole Nation in the hands of, and subject to, the confederated money power of the world.

The candidates of both these parties for the past twenty years have been pledged to the gold standard, and have used the power of the Government on the side of gold. No matter which party the people voted for, their votes were cast for their enemies and to enslave themselves. No matter which party went into power, times grew harder, and the wealth of the many concentrated into the hands of the few.

Another party, an American party, was wanted. There was need for such a party to keep alive the American spirit of 1776, to advocate and enforce the principles of the Declaration of Independence, to advocate the rights of American labor and American manhood, to restore prosperity to a suffering people, and to rescue a great and rich nation from the quicksands of bankruptcy and ruin. Thus the People's Party stands for the great principles of a republican form of government as represented by the forefathers, and came into existence to restore the Government to the people.

The Original Silver Party.

The People's Party was the first political organization in twenty-three years that made an honest demand for the free and unrestricted coinage of silver. Until the present year both old parties put into their platforms a demand for the restoration of silver, but coupled with it qualifying and ambiguous phrases that negatived the demand, and then rallied the voters of the West and South for silver, and the Northeast for the gold standard, on the same platform.

The People's Party was the first political organization that declared against the surrender of the governmental functions of issuing paper money to National, State, or private banks.

The People's Party was the first political organization to make definite and specific what is meant by opposition to monopolies, instead of indulging in glittering generalities.

The People's Party was the first political party to nominate candidates for President and Vice President that were not goldbugs and did not receive their support. It is the only party now in existence which, with an undivided membership and a solid front, is demanding legislation for the suppression of monopolies, and for the equal protection of all citizens against the encroachment of individual and corporate power. So successfully has it exposed the shortcomings of the two old parties, so vigorously arraigned them for the betrayal of the people, so vigorously has it taught the principles of true democracy and true republicanism, that one of these old parties has been forced to retrace its erring steps and cast off, for the time being, at least, its base and treacherous leaders.

It was the People's Party that brought the all-important and overshadowing question of financial reform to the front. It was the People's Party that made it impossible for the old parties to longer keep in the background the real National issues while they fought sham battles over the tariff and other minor local issues. The People's Party is the real force, the mainspring behind this great political revolution.

It was the indomitable force that drove the Democratic Party to make its patriotic declaration in the Chicago Convention, and is now the constant and strengthening force that holds them up to that declaration. If this patriotic and elevating influence as an organized force were removed, then inevitably the evil and blighting influences that have dominated and corrupted the Democratic Party in the past would creep into its councils and control it again. Besides, there is a considerable minority of the Democratic Party who, for policy, are in a manner supporting the action of the Chicago Convention, yet who are radically opposed to Mr. Bryan and the principles which he represents. These are the natural allies of the bolting plutocrats of the Indianapolis Convention, and will spare no effort to defeat the reforms which the people and every principle of good government demand.

Keeping the Democrats in Line.

Thus the Democratic Party, so long debauched—a party beset from without and from within by the gold and monopoly Democrats who are plotting to again control it—cannot be relied upon to carry out those reforms of the People's Party and restore prosperity to the American people. Therefore, there was never greater need for the continued existence and vigorous growth of our party than now. Without it, the Democratic Party, if in power, could not redeem its pledges. Without it the next National Convention of the Democratic Party would repudiate the platform it has so recently adopted at Chicago, and Mr. Bryan would stand no more chance of becoming its nominee than would Thomas Jefferson, if he were again on earth.

In 1892 the Democratic politicians denounced the principles of the People's Party. In 1896 these same men were forced to purge themselves of their modern false doctrines and return to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. That party in its National Convention nominated for the Presidency William J. Bryan, a man who was ready to renounce the false gods of a corrupted Democracy as Henry M. Teller had renounced the false gods of a corrupted Republicanism.

The People's Party in its second National Convention, held a few weeks later, put country above party and rose to a higher plane of patriotism than has ever been shown by any other party; it recognized in this young patriot of the West a man who stands in the broadest and truest sense for American institutions and American principles—a man as worthy and as true as any one within our own ranks, and, besides, one who had already several millions of votes pledged to his support, and who, therefore, we could be sure of electing in the present contest.

Thus was presented to us an opportunity to elect this year a man who would be the first friend of the people in the White House in twenty years, such a man as the People's Party had scarcely hoped to elect before 1900.

Butler's Opinion of Sewall.

If the Democratic Party had been true to the people and its own platform in its selection of a candidate for Vice President, we would not now have the honor of addressing you, one of the worthiest and most beloved sons of the People's Party, in this official capacity, for in that event the People's Party would have nominated the whole Democratic ticket by even a larger majority than it nominated Mr. Bryan. But such was not the case.

It seems that the party was not able at one effort to purge itself of its modern heresies, cast off its plutocratic leaders, and, at the same time it nominated Mr. Bryan, give him a running mate who had earned in the arena of action, contending against the foes of the Republic, the affection, confidence, and trust of the masses of our people, as had Mr. Bryan himself. Had it nominated a man for the Vice Presidency who was known to all America as a chieftain and a leader in defense of the toilers and producers of the land; one who by the use of voice, pen, and means had endeared himself to the American people; one with a past not obscured in a silence suggestive of either ignorance or indifference to the struggle of the people with the money power, the occasion of this communication to your worthy self would not have occurred.

The People's Party, true to its principles and true to its teachings, nominated for the high office of Vice President a man worthy to have headed the ticket; a man who represents what Mr. Bryan represents, and, therefore, presents to the people to-day in the persons of Bryan and Watson the best silver ticket in the field—a ticket more representative of American interests than any other; a ticket that stands for just the opposite to that for which the Republican ticket stands.

If the people win this fight for financial reform, it must be accomplished by the cooperation of the silver forces of all political parties. To secure such co-operation of the different parties it is necessary to have a co-operative ticket. Therefore, Bryan and Watson is not only the best silver ticket, but it is also the true co-operative ticket.

We have the honor, representing the second National convention of the People's Party, to formally notify you of your nomination for Vice President of the United States, and hope you will accept the high trust and carry our banner of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" to victory against the combined minions of special privileges, aggregated capital, and organized greed.

We have the honor to be yours most respectfully, MARION BUTLER,
Chairman, ex officio for Notification Committee.

REFUSED TO INCORPORATE.

Justice Beekman Denies Applications of Social Organizations.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the applications of twelve clubs for incorporation, and this action is expected to put a stop to the incorporation of social clubs whose primary object probably is to evade the Raines liquor-tax law.

Since the law went into effect a great many of these clubs have been incorporated under the general act. As many as twenty have heretofore been incorporated in one day. In each instance the purpose of the club is said to be "the encouragement of social intercourse among its members," and this reason for the existence of the clubs has generally been accepted as sufficient.

Justice Beekman, however, in denying the twelve applications before him yesterday, said that this reason was too indefinite, and that he was unable to perceive any reason why an incorporation was necessary for the purpose mentioned. In the case of the Sonntag Fishing Club he said that the statement that the club was organized for the encouragement of piscatorial sport is too indefinite.

Assistant District Attorney McManus, who has charge of the business of the Grand Jury, said yesterday that the decision of Justice Beekman would have no effect on the consideration of complaints against the clubs organized for the purpose of evading the liquor-tax law. All complaints made against such clubs would be presented to the Grand Jury as heretofore, and each case would be considered on its own merits and according to the evidence presented. The officers of two clubs are now under indictment for violating the law and there are a number of complaints awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

HER HUSBAND UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Rosa Fischer's Death May Have Been Due to Illuminating Gas.

Joseph M. Fischer, husband of Rosa M. Fischer, who died under suspicious circumstances at 349 East Eighty-seventh Street last Friday morning, was, by order of Coroner Hoeber, arrested yesterday afternoon by Capt. Dean of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and was locked up at the station house. He will be arraigned before the Coroner to-day.

A preliminary report of the analysis of the blood taken from the body of Mrs. Fischer informed the Coroner that the presence of illuminating gas had been discovered.

Mrs. Johanna Wasserman of 203 East Eighty-third Street, a sister of Mrs. Fischer, told the Coroner at the continuation of the investigation yesterday that she last saw her sister alive on Thursday night at about 10:30 o'clock, and she then appeared to be in great agony. Her sister had told her that three or four weeks ago the neighbors woke her up one night, and she found the room full of gas.

Coroner Hoeber said last evening that he had been furnished with the name of a physician who, it is said, was called in to attend Mrs. Fischer about three weeks ago and found her suffering from some kind of poison. This doctor has been subpoenaed as a witness. The police have taken possession of the apartments in which the woman died, and Coroner Hoeber will make a thorough examination of them.

Mrs. Redlich's Suit Dismissed.

The suit instituted against George Curtis Wright, father of the Countess Zichy, by Mrs. Arthur Redlich, the charge being abandonment, was dismissed yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, by Magistrate Wentworth. The Court held that at the time of the alleged common law marriage contract with Wright, the complainant did not use due diligence to ascertain whether or not her husband, Arthur Redlich, was alive, and that the subsequent proof showed that he was alive and could have been found up to within a few months.

BIDS FOR THE BATTLESHIPS

EACH ONE SECURED BY A DIFFERENT CONTRACTOR.

The Newport News Company, the Scotts of San Francisco, and the Cramps Succeed in the Competition—Higher Prices than for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky—The New Vessels to be Completed Three Years from Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Remarkably close bidding on departmental plans alone, and low proposals, considering the financial agitation, were the features of the competition closing at the Navy Department to-day for the three new battleships, the Newport News (Va.) Company, the Scotts of San Francisco, and the Cramps of Philadelphia winning one ship each from among the five bidders.

The Secretary's office was crowded at noon, among those present being Acting Secretary McAdoo, Judge Advocate General Lemly and his assistant, Lieut. Lauchheimer, who opened the bids; Chief Constructor Hichborn, Engineer in Chief Melville, and a large number of naval officers; C. B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Company; Charles H. and Edwin S. Cramp; Henry T. Scott of San Francisco, Gen. Thomas Hyde of Bath, Me.; John Dialogue, Jr., of Camden, N. J.; Lewis Nexon and M. L. Moore of Elizabethport, N. J.; Admiral Walker, ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina, and the assistants of the competing bidders.

After a certificate from the Washington Postmaster was read, at 12:20 P. M., that no mail addressed to the Secretary of the Navy remained in the Post Office at noon, the following bids were opened:

John H. Dialogue & Sons, Camden, N. J., one battleship for $2,661,000.

Bath Iron Works, Bath Me., one battleship for $2,680,000.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Neport News, Va., one battleship for $2,555,000.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, one battleship for $2,674,950.

William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Company, Philadelphia, one battleship for $2,650,000; two battleships for, each, $2,650,000.

Prices Low and Close.

It was noticeable from the opening of the first bid that the prices were extremely low and close, which led one of the leading builders to remark that there was less guessing than in former bidding, as people were now beginning to find out exactly how much such work cost, and, besides, the condition of business compelled sharp calculations.

It was directly apparent that the Newport News Company was the lowest bidder, and that if it had offered to take two ships at the same rate it would have been entitled to them. But the Cramps alone asked for two. It had been expected that all the companies would have tried to get all three ships; and the question had been presented to the legal authorities as to whether more than two could be given to any bidder. The decision had been reached that such a thing was possible under the law.

At first sight the bid of the Union Iron Works would appear to exceed those of the Cramps and of John Dialogue; but a difference in favor of Pacific coast builders has always been allowed on account of the cost of transporting materials across the continent and to offset the voyage of Atlantic-built ships nearly around the world for duty on the Pacific. This has been fixed at 4 per cent., which, for purposes of comparison, brings the San Francisco bid down to $2,598,952, or within $3,952 of the lowest bid, and considerably under that of the Cramps.

It was rumored just before the bids were opened that several of them would contain the stipulation that the proposal was made only in case the Government would enter into an agreement to pay in gold; but on examination none was found to contain any such clause. All the companies pledged themselves to give bonds in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of their bids, and each bid was accompanied by certified checks which, when taken in charge by Judge Advocate General Lemly, were found to aggregate $460,000.

Increase over the Kearsarge.

In comparison with the prices secured for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, which are now being built at Newport News for $2,250,000 each, the bids to-day show a slight increase. The competition for these two ships was, however, characterized by a wide diversity between the bidders, and somewhat of a sensation was created by the low estimate of the Virginia company. The three ships, so far as the shipbuilding contractors are concerned, should cost exactly the same as their two most recent predecessors. Congress appropriated for the Kentucky and Kearsarge $4,000,000 each, of which about $1,000,000 was to be all

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION EXTREMELY DULL, WITH PRICES LOWER.

Waiting the Result of the Voting in Maine—St. Paul, Sugar, and Burlington the Only Active Stocks—Silver Sells at Its Lowest Price of the Year—A Failure in Philadelphia—Rumored Default in Interest.

MONDAY, P. M.

Speculation to-day was extremely dull, traders being indisposed to do much pending the result of the Maine election. The market was easier in the late afternoon on reports that the vote being cast was smaller than expected, and that the majority might be considerably smaller than looked for.

In only three stocks was there more than 10,000 shares done, St. Paul, Sugar, and Burlington, and these closed fractionally lower, the heaviest loss being in Burlington, which was ⅜ lower. London prices were about on a parity with our own, and arbitrage houses did practically nothing. A feature of the day was the sale of silver certificates at 64¾, a decline of 2¼ points. The final price was 65½, a net loss of 1½ points. To-day's price was the lowest of the year. The failure of an old stock house in Philadelphia was received with expressions of regret, but it had no influence on prices in this market.

Foreign exchange was slightly firmer, owing to the demand for bills against gold imports. There was a fair supply of bills and foreign banking houses intimate that it will be only a matter of a few days before further imports of gold are made. Rate disturbances were reported from California, and the situation among the Southern roads is still threatening, notwithstanding the action of the courts. It was rumored that default would be made in the November interest on the bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway. The close was extremely dull, with prices slightly better than the lowest of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 4@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

The time money market was 9@10 per cent. for ninety days and 6 per cent. for six months and a year. Commercial paper quotations were 7@8 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $66,384,903; balance, $4,208,578; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,108,442.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—15@30c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 91¼, and New-York Central, ⅛, to 95. Declined: Erie first preferred, 2½, to 28½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 59¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 72½; Reading, ¼, to 7¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 41¾; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅛; and Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅛. British consols advanced 3-16, to 110⅛ for money, and ⅛, to 110⅛ for the account.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, the 5s, and the 4s, 1925, registered, declined ¼, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, ½. The 2s advanced ½. The sales were $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107¼; $1,700 do at 107⅞, and $3,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 105¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.91	..
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106¼
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	115¾	115¾
4s, c., 1925	115	115½
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	110	110½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brook El. 1st....1½ | St. P.,M. & M.con.6s.1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.1½ | St. P., M. & M., Mon. 1
Lake S. 1st con., c..1½ | Cent. 6s.....2
Mich. Cent. 7s....1 | Union El. 1st.....1
P. G., Chi., 1st con..2⅜

DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.....1 | Nor Pac con.....1
Ann Arbor 1st.....1⅜ | Stock 1st. deb. 5s.....1
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.1⅛ | U. P. Den. & G. 1st..1

NEW-ORLEANS IMPROVEMENT.

The financial situation in New-Orleans seems to be rapidly clearing up, and the business community there recovering from the shock caused by the four successive bank failures. Inquiry among Wall Street men in touch with New-Orleans matters and with the cotton situation shows that the general opinion here is that the scare, at its worst, was far less than the reports made it out to be, and that the business men of New-Orleans and through the South will suffer very little from the effects. Neither is it thought that the resulting money stringency will be far-reaching enough to compel the planters, from immediate want of funds, to ship their cotton to port in such quantities as to depress prices.

The representative of one large cotton house here said yesterday: "Cotton, at the present time is commanding good prices, and planters are shipping their product on that account whether they need money or not. Last year they waited for higher prices and got lower ones. They are not likely to tempt that experience again this year. From the tenor of our advices we think that the cotton planters will not suffer largely from the scare. The country banks will probably feel it most. The whole matter is entirely local."

President R. M. Gallaway of the Merchants' National Bank said: "The situation at New-Orleans looks to me to be cheerful, all things considered. The banks that have failed are institutions that have been weak for some time, and they had no reason for existing as long as they did. I do not think that their failures will have any effect on the solid business community. Cotton shipments to seaboard should not be considered as a sign of weakness. This is a month for cotton shipments, and prevailing prices make it doubly so."

A member of a prominent cotton house having large Southern connections says: "We have probably heard the last bad news from New-Orleans. The prompt action of the associated banks there has greatly cleared the situation. The scare will extend no further than New-Orleans, and it has been simply the result of a defalcation. There may be heavy cotton shipments, but it will be because 8 cents is a very attractive price. A few weak houses in New-Orleans may suffer, but I do not think we will hear of any more failures."

Bank Examiner Johnson, at New-Orleans, telegraphed the Controller's office, at Washington, yesterday, saying that the Clearing House was issuing certificates to all banks asking for them. The dispatch stated that the financial situation there was much easier, this being precisely the view taken generally by New-York bankers.

MAINE AND EUROPE.

Half a score of prominent Wall Street bankers with foreign connections were asked yesterday what would be the probable effect of a large Republican victory in Maine upon speculative sentiment abroad in so far as American securities are concerned. Unanimously they were of the opinion that the prompt result would be a good-sized buying movement by both foreign speculators and investors. The representative of one house said:

"I look for good buying of Americans by London to-morrow. It may not be as large as the situation would ordinarily warrant, on account of the anticipated further rise in the Bank of England's discount rate and of the bank's losses of gold; but, nevertheless, it will be a buying movement, and will show Europe's belief in the preservation of a gold standard in this country."

Another international banking house, through one of its members, said: "If the returns show Republican gains in Maine London will undoubtedly buy American stocks. Confidence in American common sense is growing daily abroad, and a favorable result in Maine will strengthen the belief and induce practical illustrations of it. This will mean more gold imports, and, anticipating this, the Bank of England may again mark up its discount rate sooner than is now expected. In the event of this, the buying would stop temporarily, but eventually it would result in strengthening the position of American stocks in foreign hands and would make the foreign attitude toward our securities much more favorable than it is now."

EXPORT TRADE BOOMING.

The present export movement in cotton and grain is pressing into service all the available vessels in American waters, and is putting up freight rates, to the satisfaction of shipowners. Vessels are not easy to get, and charters are being made for weeks ahead. Many coasting vessels have been engaged to cross the Atlantic for the first time in the coming few weeks. Owners of ships in the coasting trade are jubilant on account of this last fact, and are refusing to charter their vessels for foreign business, expecting less competition and higher freight rates in their regular line. In addition to this, many of the ships now going abroad with cargoes of cotton and grain may be unable to find return freights, and will have to come back light. This will materially decrease the profits of the voyage, and many owners are unwilling to take the risk. In the meanwhile competition for vessels is growing hotter and rates are rising accordingly.

WHERE THE GOLD HAS GONE.

Much ado is made by bear speculators over the fact that the recent big gold imports have not figured in the statements of the New-York Clearing House Association. What has become of all this gold? they ask, with shrugging shoulders, intended to insinuate that the yellow metal has been brought over the ocean only to be locked up here by frightened capitalists. Of course this sort of suggestion is insincere. Much of the gold received has gone into the National Treasury. The Government gold reserve has been replenished, which means that the most accute factor in the situation of any value to bear operators has been extinguished. More of it has been hurried West and South to provide against financial contingencies there, as well as to furnish the necessary means for harvesting and moving the year's big crops. That comparatively little of the gold received has gone into New-York banks to swell deposits is not a matter of importance. The importation has served a better purpose than would have been accomplished by any disposition of it which would have been chiefly parade. The gold is here. It is active. It has done good. It is an assurance against an abundance of ills which these same critical bear speculators have been doing their utmost to aggravate and make effective. "And," as a prominent bank President put it yesterday, "there is a good deal more of this same foreign gold coming."

WALL STREET TALK.

Chicago, Philadelphia, and Southern houses sold stocks yesterday. Boston was a buyer. New-England capitalists generally are talking most confidently of business improvement close at hand.

Much the greater part of Wall Street talk yesterday had to do with the political situation in Maine. Many bets were made. One feature of the day was provided by the distribution of a bogus dispatch which professed to quote prominent Maine Republicans as taking blue views of the result, but the raid on the market which this encouraged did not last long.

Mr. Addison Cammack, the veteran bear leader, has just returned from a visit to Europe. He has been away all Summer. Naturally, therefore, every consequential sale of stocks on the Exchange yesterday—the first day he was back—was attributed by the gossip of the Street to him. Yet there was nowhere any indication that Mr. Cammack has resumed operations. He was not in Wall Street, and those brokers who ordinarily are close to him averred that they believed he was not yet taking an interest in the market's ups and downs.

Officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad tell friends confidentially that the economies now in operation on that system are unprecedented and sure to tell on the ratio of operating expenses in a most encouraging way.

The new securities of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company are practically ready to be issued. An alliance which will deliver profitable traffic to the company may soon be announced.

Canadian Pacific stockholders have lately been encouraged by semi-official statements that the company has plans for developing important iron-mining interests along its lines.

The Rock Island Railroad is called upon to defend lawsuits calling for heavy damages on the allegation of shippers that they have been discriminated against in freight rates. Such suits are not novel, but so far none has ever amounted to anything.

An authority in the sterling exchange market had yesterday this significant remark to make: "So much stress is laid upon the supply of cotton bills that it might be well to call attention to the fact that grain bills are also freely offered. The supply of both kinds is giving a steady tendency of the exchange market to lower quotations. There is absolutely no short interest in the exchange market, so far as I can judge, and the purchase of bills against gold already engaged has about stopped. Consequently chances for further gold importations are very good."

William B. Wheeler has taken an important position with one of the big life insurance companies, which suggests that it may be a long time before he resumes his Stock Exchange connections, a condition that everybody in Wall Street will regret.

George M. Irwin, who once quit Pittsburg in liveliness, has recently been a heavy winner in the New-York stock market, and is arranging to establish a new firm here.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65@65½. There were sales of 54,000 ounces at 64¾@65½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@52¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,662,506.80 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,662 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,652 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,943,742
Imports for same period	40,722,242
Net exports	$10,221,500
Net exports to date, 1895	41,922,173
Net exports to date, 1894	70,304,346
Net exports to date, 1893	14,263,424

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex	165	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
City	500	Mount Morris	100
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	215
Commerce	195	N. Y. County	610
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
East River	120	Park	252
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Seaboard National	170
Fourth National	160	Second National	425
Gallatin National	290	Seventh National	100
German-American	105	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	310	State of N. Y.	105
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	110½

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	576	576	576
1st week Sept.	$41,051	$43,349	$34,574
From July 1	337,924	346,955	290,457
From Jan. 1	1,072,840	1,135,761	1,046,384

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
1st week Sept.	247,719	285,813	282,921
From July 1	2,432,541	2,740,238	2,420,560
From Jan. 1	8,756,915	9,334,450	8,337,881

COLORADO MIDLAND—

Month August	$136,649	$158,899	$164,672
From July 1	280,553	295,273	227,377
From Jan. 1	1,222,186	1,087,513	.....

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Sept.	$26,449	$25,253	$24,518
From July 1	244,597	232,294	196,760
From Jan. 1	768,935	780,253	712,428

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Sept.	$5,621	$6,274	$6,622
From July 1	59,306	63,441	61,659
From Jan. 1	198,248	200,221	190,920

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Sept.	$18,580	$20,877	$27,004
From July 1	194,165	216,325	209,514
From Jan. 1	720,934	710,637	701,940

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	637	637	637
1st week Sept.	$47,393	$46,923	$47,961
From July 1	454,250	474,460	434,033
From Jan. 1	1,781,408	1,678,885	1,639,367

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO—

Mileage	378	378	378
1st week Sept.	$33,330	$39,933	$62,527
From July 1	549,814	650,162	557,074
From Jan. 1	2,060,392	2,096,390	1,852,210

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	215	215	215
1st week Sept.	$21,640	$21,105	$21,593
From July 1	184,204	193,044	155,019
From Jan. 1	657,056	535,119	455,212

PITTSBURG, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	183	183	183
1st week Sept.	$13,092	$15,268	$14,432
From July 1	147,433	148,273	113,336
From Jan. 1	447,495	414,238	284,598

GREAT NORTHERN, including leased lines, for the year ended June 30—

Gross	15,297,453	13,109,940	11,345,356
Op. ex. and taxes.	8,427,033	7,605,678	6,900,722
Net	6,870,420	5,504,262	4,444,634
Rentals	5,383,015	5,372,590	*5,352,305
Balance	1,487,403	131,672	†908,171
Other income	805,143	1,307,836	1,991,516
Total	2,292,548	1,439,508	1,083,345
Dividends	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,187,500
Surplus	1,042,546	189,508	†104,155

*Including $40,150 miscellaneous expenses. †Deficit.

IOWA CENTRAL, July—

Gross	120,951	122,302	127,047
Op. expenses	83,970	79,869	87,696
Net	36,981	42,693	39,441
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	1,124,884	854,802	943,012
Op. expenses	768,057	571,959	669,411
Net	356,327	282,843	273,601

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS, August—

Gross	401,020	409,803	392,652
Op. expenses	253,651	225,480	210,912
Net	147,368	184,323	181,740
Charges	124,980	125,224	130,026
Surplus	22,387	59,098	51,714
From July 1—			
Gross	810,688	735,367	743,326
Op. expenses	510,319	450,890	419,592
Net	300,308	334,477	323,734
Charges	249,961	250,449	254,097
Surplus	59,346	84,028	69,637
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	3,258,580	3,021,500	2,994,865
Op. expenses	2,122,866	1,803,902	1,813,545
Net	1,135,714	1,217,598	1,181,320
Charges	996,661	1,006,419	976,476
Surplus	139,053	211,179	204,844

OHIO RIVER, July—

Gross	81,249	80,033	61,278
Op. expenses	58,562	51,981	39,158
Net	22,687	28,052	22,120
Seven months from Jan. 1—			
Gross	554,000	429,790	360,560
Op. expenses	387,919	283,188	238,506
Net	166,080	146,604	122,054

LONG ISLAND, quarter ended June 30—

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross	$1,034,028	$1,085,462	Dec. $51,414
Op. expenses	609,687	639,028	Dec. 29,341
Net	424,341	446,434	Dec. 22,093
Other income	51,884	74,111	Dec. 22,227
Total	476,225	520,545	Dec. 44,320
Fixed charges	302,513	275,521	Inc. 26,992
Surplus	173,712	245,024	Dec. 71,312

Cash on hand, $110,494; profit and loss surplus, $500,727.

Earnings and expenses of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the entire system for the year ended June 30, as reported to the Railroad Commissioner of Wisconsin—July to Dec. '95. Jan. to June '96.

Total earnings	$18,478,286		$15,519,355
Operating expenses	10,831,389		10,100,865
Taxes	512,322		572,797
Rentals	670		4,092
Interest and S. F.	3,740,971		3,588,288
Total expenses	15,093,302		14,248,042
Balance	3,384,964		1,271,313
Dividends	1,758,205		1,758,852
Surplus	1,626,759		Def. 487,539
Year ended June 30—			
Total earnings			$33,997,621
Operating expenses			25,935,294
Taxes			1,085,119
Rentals			14,762
Interest and sinking fund			7,309,259
Total expenses			29,341,344
Balance			4,656,277
Dividends			3,517,057
Surplus			1,139,220

Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, including Saratoga and Lake Lawrence, for the year ended June 30—Earnings, $740,784; expenses, $520,219; other income, $3,961; charges, $260,674; deficit, $27,198; deficit up to June 30, 1895, $62,643; total deficit, $89,841.

The balance sheet shows: Assets, $8,301,807, including $7,568,089, cost of road and equipment, and $288,988 open account. Liabilities—Capital stock, $3,077,500; funded debt, $4,817,750; interest due and accrued, $170,202; open accounts, $125,941; loans and bills payable, $55,000.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING OF NEW-YORK, (inclusive of high-tension systems,) August—

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross	$155,016	$124,274	Inc $30,742
Op. expenses	90,687	79,532	Inc 11,105
Net	64,379	54,742	Inc 9,637
For eight months—			
Gross earnings	1,417,813	1,285,915	Inc 131,897
Op. expenses	741,630	681,687	Inc 59,903
Net	676,183	604,278	Inc 71,994

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11½	12¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	12	12	12	12	..
5¼	5⅝	349	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
14½	16¼	40	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	15	15	15	15	..
114⅜	114½	19,485	*Am. Sugar Ref.	114¾	115⅝	114	114⅜	-⅛
101¼	102	70	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	..
62⅞	63	4,367	American Tobacco	64	64	62⅞	62⅞	-1⅜
95	98	70	American Tobacco pf.	97	97	97	97	..
11⅝	11⅞	950	At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	-⅛
17¼	17⅝	825	At., T. & S. F. pf.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	..
13¼	13⅜	270	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	..
....	....	100	*Bay State Gas	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅞
44½	45½	350	Canada Southern	44	44¾	44	44¾	+¼
13⅝	13¾	1,639	Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	-⅛
66¾	66⅞	14,521	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	67½	67⅝	66⅝	66¾	-⅜
59⅜	59½	3,085	Chicago Gas, t. r.	59¾	60¾	59	59½	-¼
70⅛	70¼	28,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70¾	70⅞	69⅞	70¼	-⅛
127	128	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	126¾	127½	126¾	127½	..
98¼	98½	1,920	Chi. & Northwestern	98	98½	97½	98¾	+½
59¾	59⅞	3,905	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	60	60	59⅜	59⅝	..
25	25½	110	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25½	25½	25½	25½	-½
17⅝	18	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	-1
145	146½	100	Consolidated Gas Co.	146½	146½	146½	146½	+½
121	123	112	Delaware & Hudson	121½	121½	121½	121½	+½
40¾	41⅜	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41	41	41	41	-¼
26⅜	26⅞	3,310	General Electric	27½	27½	26½	26⅞	-⅝
37½	39	100	Illinois Steel Company	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	-¾
21¾	22¼	650	Laclede Gas	22½	22½	22	22¼	+¼
14½	15½	100	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	..
64½	65	450	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65¼	66¾	65	65	-1
142½	144½	4	Lake Shore	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	..
66	70	85	Long Island	65½	65½	65½	65½	..
40¼	40¾	4,670	Louisville & Nashville	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼	-⅜
2	2¾	115	Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	2½	2½	2½	2½	..
6	6¼	480	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	-⅜
83¼	83½	9,164	Manhattan Con.	84	84	82½	83½	+⅝
92⅝	93	100	*Metropolitan Traction	92½	93½	93	93	..
87	90	15	Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	..
47	50	300	Minnesota Iron	46	49½	46	49½	-1½
9⅜	10½	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	10	10	10	10	..
21½	22	860	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22	22	21⅝	21⅞	-⅛
18¼	18⅝	970	Missouri Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18⅝	-⅛
20	21	305	*National Lead Co.	21	21	20½	20½	-½
100⅝	101	605	New-Jersey Central	100	101	100	100	-¼
91½	92	182	New-York Central	92	92	92	92	+⅛
165	169	26	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	165⅝	165⅝	165¼	165¼	..
10	12	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
72	82	50	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	..
8⅛	8½	500	N. Y., Sus. & Western	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
22	22¾	310	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22¾	22¼	22	22	-1
11¾	12⅛	550	North. Pac., all in. pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	..
19⅜	19⅞	1,725	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	19½	20	19½	20	+½
11	11½	100	Ontario Mining	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
12½	12¾	200	Ontario & Western	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	..
4	5	27	Peoria & Eastern	4	4	4	4	..
14¾	15	3,760	Phil. & Read., 3d in. pd.	15¼	15¼	14¾	14⅞	-⅜
142	143	328	Pullman Palace Car Co.	143	143	142	142	..
3⅛	3⅜	100	St. Louis Southwestern	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	-⅜
16	16½	250	Southern Pacific	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	..
7¼	7½	925	Southern Railway	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
21	21¼	1,840	Southern Railway pf.	21½	21½	20⅞	21¼	-⅛
20½	20¾	2,375	Tennessee Coal & Iron	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	-⅞
6⅜	6½	300	Texas Pacific	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	-¼
5⅜	5⅝	5	Union Pacific, t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
3⅝	3¾	120	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
7¼	7¾	100	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
14	14¾	100	U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	14	14	14	14	-1
50	50½	695	*U. S. Leather pf.	50	50¼	49½	50¼	+¼
18	19½	150	United States Rubber	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅞
5⅜	5⅞	100	Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	-¼
13⅜	13¾	470	Wabash pf.	13½	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	..
80½	80½	1,867	Western Union Tel.	80½	80⅝	80	80⅛	..
6⅜	6¼	1,740	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	-⅛
23½	24½	25	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..

T'ot'l sales.123,662
*Unlisted.

Silver.

65	65½	54,000	Bullion certificates	64¾	65½	64¾	65½	-1½

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	105	Erie 4s prior bds 5,000	80½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 28,000	61	1,000	87
5,000	60¾	Evans & T H gen 5s 5,000	95
5,000	60½	Gen Elec Co deb 5s 5,000	85
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000	66	Housatonic con 5s 5,000	122
At., T. & S F gen 4s 2,000	74½	Iowa Cen 1st 5s 4,000	92
9,000	74⅞	Kan Pac 1st Cons 10,000	62½
11,000	75	L S & M So 1st cou 1,000	109½
Adjustment 4s 44,000	33	L, N A & Chic 1st 1,000	102½
20,000	33¼	Mexican Int 1st 4s 6,000	72½
Brooklyn 4s 7th Av 1st cons 5s 7,000	114	5,000	72¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	75	Mich Cen Cons 7s 3,000	113
1,000	73⅝	Mil & St. Paul, Lac & Dav Div 3,000s20F	103⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	103¼	Terminal 5s 1,000	108
Can South 2d 1,000	100	M, K & T 1st 4s 3,000	80½
Cen of N J gen 5s 2,000	114½	M, K & T 2d 3,000	80
Registered 8,000	112¾	M., K & T 2d 20,000	51½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000	104¾	16,000	51⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000	68	2,000	51¾
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 2,000	84¾	5,000s3	51¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000	97	15,000s10F	51¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 2,000	39	5,000	51⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000	99¾	5,000	51¾
1,000	99¼	5,000	51½
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 1,000	87½	Mo Pac 1st Cons 4,000	80
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s 3,000	90	N Y Cen Ext 4s 1,000	104
C, H V & T G M 6s 4,000	80⅞	N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb certfs, small bds 500	126
10,000	81	Nor Pac 1st Reg 15,000	114
2,000	82	Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 1,000	44½
Col & 9th Av 1st 5,000	110¾	10,000	44
Den & Rio G 4s 1,000	86½	10,000	44⅛
5,000	87	12,000	44
Den & R G Imp 5s 10,000s20F	83	Nor Pac 3d Coup, Tr Co certfs, assented 5,000	66
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s 2,000	97	Penn Co's gtd 4½s 2,000	108⅞
Total sales		7,000s20F	108¼

Ore Imp Co con 5s 15,000	10	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st 7,000	30⅝
Or S L 6s, Tr Co.ctfs 10,000	107½	Total sales	$642,500
10,000	107¾		
10,000	108		
Peo G & C, C 1st con 6s 5,000	98⅞		
P & R 3d pf in Tr Co ctfs, 3d instalm't pd 12,000	16½		
P & R gen 4s, Tr Co ctfs, assented 3,000	74		
1,000	73⅝		
6,000	73¾		
10,000	73½		
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000	68¼		
11,000	68		
St L I M, Ark Br ext 5s 5,000	100		
St P, M & M 1st Con 6s 1,000	119		
1,000s20F	118¾		
East Minn 1st div 1st 1,000	105		
1,000	103		
Mont Con 6s 5,000	113		
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	93		
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	102½		
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir Div 1st 5,000	80		
Ter R R Asso

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company and Subordinate Companies,
Under Plan and Agreement Dated May 1, 1893, as Subsequently Modified.

23 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of Common Stock of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, or of stock—either First Preferred, Second Preferred, or Common—of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, under said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all assessments so called, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of every such assessment, will upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock.

All rights of any such holder on account of any payment heretofore made in respect of any such assessment will (unless payment be made as above provided before September 15, 1896,) be sold by the undersigned at private sale, and without further notice. Any surplus proceeds, after satisfying all assessments in full, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of such assessments, and a fair allowance for all charges and expenses incurred, will, on surrender of the reorganization certificate for the deposit so sold, be paid to the holder of such certificate, who shall have no other right thereunder or in respect of such deposit or prior payment.

Payments hereunder may be made to the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York:

C. H. COSTER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Reorganization Committee.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such sock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

Holders of bonds are notified to deposit immediately in accordance with the terms of the reorganization plan and agreement, (which is solely in the interest of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,) with the Central Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and obtain in exchange therefor engraved negotiable reorganization certificates.

A circular relating to the present and previous condition and management of the road and the plan of reorganization has been prepared for the information of the bondholders, and may be obtained of the undersigned or either of the Trust Companies.

Charles Parsons, 15 Broad St., New-York.
William Lummis, 40 Wall St., New-York.
Thomas Denny, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
Charles R. Batt, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
Philip V. R. Ely, 28 State St., Boston.
Swayne & Swayne, Counsel, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPT. 3D, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named railway company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the sum of Forty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-five 75-100 dollars, ($44,745.75.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of September, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Trustee,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company.

BOSTON, SEPT. 14TH, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court the amount appertaining to the following-described coupons together with interest thereon while payment has been in default will be paid on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1896, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the UNION TRUST CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

FROM OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE FEB. 1, 1896, THIRTY DOLLARS AND INTEREST THEREON ONE DOLLAR TWELVE CENTS. IN ALL THIRTY-ONE DOLLARS TWELVE CENTS.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR,
18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE,
45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock and Two Dollars per share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 21st of October next at the office of the company, 30 Broad St., New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 29th of September at 3 P. M. and reopen on the 22d of October next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896, to the holders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Oct. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Company, 52 Wall Street, New-York, August 28th, 1896.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, October 5th, 1896. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 15th, and reopen on Friday, September 25th, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Aug. 25, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be Opened September 22, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, feather dusters, cotton and flax twine, sail needles, kitchen utensils, enameled ware, glassware, fire hose, hose nozzles, strainers, washers, wash deck hose, beeswax, tar and tar oil, boatswain's calls, mauls, fids, matches, yardsticks, sewing palms, sail hooks, fish hooks, reaming leads, handy billy pumps, coach trucks, leg and hand irons, ship's ranges, copper steam kettles, rubber life belts, wrought iron sockets and washers, steel rivets, shapes and plates, bolts, nuts, corrugated steel furnaces, boiler tubes, burlap, enameled cloth, jack knives, lard oil, lubricating oil, turpentine, gold leaf, biscuit, salt pork, pickles, neckerchiefs, wire grommets, knife lanyards, trousers cloth, cotton and linen thread, twist and sewing silk, twills, cap leathers, silk ribbon, rice, iron rivets, galvanized iron, rolled zinc, hardware, belting, electrical supplies, buckets, padlocks, screws, lumber, solder, paints, pipe fittings, valves, files, tools, laundry soap, packing, drills, and bituminous coal. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

FOR MAKING GOOD THE DEFECTIVE WORK on New Boundary Wall, as Shown in Board's Report, Dated June 16, 1896, and Completing Entire Wall, in Accord with Plans and Specifications Approved April 5, 1895, Using the Materials on Hand for that Purpose.—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this bureau until one o'clock P. M. MONDAY, September 28, 1896, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened for making good the defective work on new boundary wall in accord with plans and specifications, which can be seen on application to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, or the medical officer in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the envelope indorsed "Proposals for Making Good the Defective Work on New Boundary Wall." Bidders are expected to visit the hospital and inform themselves fully as to the work and obtain any additional information they may desire. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $500, and responsible security in a penal sum equal to 30 per centum of the bid will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. J. R. TRYON, Surgeon General, and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under contract No. 548, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 16, 1896. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co.)
430 shs. Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co.

(By order of Trustee.)
$5,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 4 p. c. Gold Debt Certifs., 1905.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 N. Y. & Manhattan Beach R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bds., due Jan'y. 1897.
$20,000 City of Santa Cruz, Cal., 5 p. c. Refunding Gold Bds., viz., $2,000 Series 26, due April 15, 1920; $9,000 Series 27, due April 15, 1921; $9,000 Series 32, due April 15, 1926. (Hypothecated.)
$100,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Co., B'klyn, 5 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., due April, 1944.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co. Certificate No. 4.
$22,000 Santa Cruz, Cal., 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., viz., $1,000 due 1895, $1,000 due 1896, $1,000 due 1897, $1,000 due 1906, $4,000 due 1928, $5,000 due 1929, $4,000 due 1931, $5,000 due 1933. (Hypothecated.)
$123.50 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Scrip, date Sept. 1, 1878.
50 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
70 shs. Stickney Warehouse Co.
$4,576.37 note New Consumers' Ice Co., Ltd., dated Jan. 1, 1896, due July 4, 1896, endorsed R. T. McDonald & Ft. Wayne Electric Corp.
$3,400.64 note Bloomington Electric Light Co., dated Feby. 8, 1896, due July 8, 1896, endorsed Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation & R. T. McDonald.
$3,250 note Bloomington Electric Light Co., dated Feby. 2, 1896, due Aug. 8, 1896, endorsed Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation & R. T. McDonald.
$2,886.60 note Detroit Electric Light & Power Co., dated Apl. 28, 1896, due Aug. 31, 1896, endorsed Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation & R. T. McDonald.
$2,275.25 note Detroit Electric Light & Power Co., dated May 5, 1896, due Sept. 8, 1896, endorsed Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation & R. T. McDonald.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF THE CHESTER AND Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad.—The State of South Carolina, County of Chester.—In the Court of Common Pleas.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISSAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY and, R. S. DESPORTES, defendants.

The State of North Carolina, County of Catawba.—In the Superior Court.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISAAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.

Pursuant to the two decrees made herein, the one by Judge Gary 23d June, 1896, and the other by Judge Norwood 4th Aug., 1896, now on file in the offices of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for Chester County, South Carolina, and the Clerk of the Superior Court for Catawba County, North Carolina, respectively, the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 2d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, at Chester, South Carolina, the property hereinafter described, upon the following terms, to wit:

That at said sale no bid will be received unless the person making it shall have theretofore, or at the time of his bid, deposited with the undersigned the sum of five hundred dollars lawful money of the United States, or a check for a like amount on some bank approved by the undersigned and certified to be good, or bonds of the said railroad company for a like amount secured by the mortgages of 29th January, 1877, and 1st July, 1880, one or both, taking the same at par of their principal; such deposit to stand as a pledge for the person making it that he will make good his bid in the event it is accepted, and to be credited as part payment of the bid in the event of its acceptance, and forfeited as the court may direct in the event of the failure of the bidder to comply with his bid; but those deposits made by persons whose bids shall not be accepted will be returned to them.

That no bid at said sale shall be accepted for a sum less than seventy thousand dollars, ($70,000.00.)

That the purchase price of said property shall be paid to the undersigned as follows, to wit, in lawful money of the United States the sum of eight thousand dollars, ($8,000.00,) and the balance either in such money, or by the delivery of bonds of the said railroad company secured by the mortgages of 1877 and 1880, and past due coupons off same, both or either, the bonds and coupons counting at such price as shall be equivalent to the amount the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case the whole of the purchase price had been paid in money.

That the purchaser at said sale shall as part of the consideration for the property take the same upon the express condition that they, or their assignees, will pay off and satisfy any and all outstanding obligations contracted by the receiver and having priority over the said mortgage debts, and all liabilities established by the judgment of the courts.

That the following is a description of the property to be sold, to wit:

All and singular the railroad belonging to the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company constructed between the City of Chester, South Carolina, and the town of Lenoir, North Carolina, embracing about one hundred and nine miles, including all rights of way, branches, tracks, depots, grounds, lands in any manner belonging to or connected with said railroad, including a parcel of 100 acres in Caldwell county, North Carolina, and all rails, cross-ties, bridges, viaducts, station houses, warehouses, engine houses, carhouses, freighthouses, sheds, woodhouses, and other structures and buildings, and all machine shops and other shops built and owned by said railroad company; also all locomotives, steam engines, tenders, cars, rolling stock, equipment, stationary engines, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, material for constructing, operating and repairing said railroad and all the machinery of every kind in the shops of said company, or elsewhere, including iron, castings, bellows, anvils, tools, materials of all kinds, and all the personal property of every character belonging to said railroad company; also all the rights, franchises, and privileges of said railroad company; also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances to said lines of railroad belonging, and reversions, remainders, tolls, moneys, revenues, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever to said company belonging.—Lenoir, N. C., August 19, 1896.

S. McD. TATE, W. B. HARPER,
Master and Commissioner.
s1-law9wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS, 23D AND 24TH WARDS.

COMMISSIONER OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS, NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, will, at his office, No. 2,022 Third Avenue, in said city, on Tuesday, September 15th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A.M., hear and consider the statements, objections, and evidence that may be then and there offered in reference to the contemplated change and revision of sewerage plans of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, prepared under Chapter 721 of the Laws of 1887, and Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1890, the general character and extent of the contemplated plans being as follows:

1. One sewerage plan in relation to the Ice pond district.
2. Two sewerage plans in relation to the Harlem River Watershed.
3. Two sewerage plans in relation to the Mill Brook Watershed.
4. Two sewerage plans in relation to the Bungay Creek Watershed.
5. One sewerage plan in relation to the Port Morris Watershed.
6. One sewerage plan in relation to the Leggett's Creek Watershed.
7. Three sewerage plans in relation to the Cromwell's Creek Watershed.

Maps or plans, showing such contemplated changes, are now on exhibition in said office.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN, Commissioner.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR THE following-mentioned works, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, the Arsenal, Central Park, until 2 P. M. Monday, September 21, 1896:

No. 1. FOR CONSTRUCTING A ROADWAY AND APPURTENANCES IN THE BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, between Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, in the City of New-York.

No. 2. FOR COMPLETING THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARK ENCLOSING WALLS, AND ERECTING PIERS, POSTS, ETC., FOR ENTRANCES AT SEVENTY-NINTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE; ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET AT FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AND (ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET) CATHEDRAL PARKWAY AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE).

For particulars see "City Record."

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "CITY RECORD" commencing, respectively, on the 3d and 10th days of September, 1896, and continuing therein for nine (9) days, following each of the above dates, of the confirmation of the assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following in the 12TH WARD. PUBLIC PARK, at junction of Avenue St. Nicholas, 7th Avenue, and 117th Street.

23D AND 24TH WARDS. BROOK AVENUE, from East 165th Street to Wendover Avenue.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, September 12, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE SPECULATION AND PRICES STEADY.

Business Mainly Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Dull and Steady—Provisions Steadier and More Active—Cotton Less Active and Very Steady—Coffee Quiet and Higher.

The grain trading was mainly in the way of local scalping and switching, with outside speculation indifferent and prices a trifle higher with the West and Europe. Provisions attracted more attention and made a slight gain in price. Cotton had only a light local trade, and closed slightly higher. Coffee was quiet at an advance, with the foreign markets.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26⅝@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands.....	8⅝@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.67½@ ..
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15¼@ 16
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10 @ 10⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, new...	6¼@ 9
Copper, lake	10.75 @10.85
Lead	2.80 @ 2.85

WHEAT—Contracts had only a moderate speculative demand, and prices were irregular, on local switching and scalping, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c advance, on better cables, firmer West, and local covering....Spot was ⅛@¼c higher and very quiet. Sales, 24,000 bushels ungraded Spring, on private terms, for export. ....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at ⅛c under December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ¼c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1¾c over December, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 80,586 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 188,308 bushels; receipts, 225,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 317,987 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 445,240 bushels, or to 3,253,591 bushels, (76,286 bushels contract red and 276,653 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 122,800 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed an increase of 1,107,000 bushels, or to 47,602,000 bushels, against 38,093,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ½@⅝c, with the West, and on firmer cables, declined ⅛@¼c, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c gain, with a dull local trade, chiefly switching....Spot was dull at ¼c advance. Sales, 4,800 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 26¾c, elevator, and 2,800 bushels yellow at 27½c, elevator....Receipts, 68,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 256,038 bushels....Clearances hence, 35,028 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 40,875 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 302,907 bushels, or to 2,192,170 bushels, (1,966,278 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 774,000 bushels, or to 13,007,000 bushels, against 4,934,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull, weak, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing nearly so....Spot more in moderate export demand and generally quiet and steady prices....Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 20½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23c; No. 2 mixed, 20c for 10,000 bushels; rejected white, 19c for 10,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 17½c; No. 2 Chicago, 21½c; track mixed, 20@21½c; track white, 20@ 29¾c for 32,000 bushels....Receipts, 180,400 bushels; exports, 60 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 121,202 bushels, or to 1,825,656 bushels, (412,056 bushels No. 2 white and 376,851 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 804,000 bushels, to 8,078,000 bushels, against 2,841,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	25,000	64 11-16@65⅛	65
October	35,000	64¾@65⅞	64¾
December	2,575,000	66 7-16@67 1-16	66⅝
May	225,000	69 15-16@70 7-16	70¼
Total.....	2,860,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	@..	24⅛
October	130,000	26¼@26⅞	26⅝
December	155,000	27⅞@28⅛	28
May	55,000	30 3-16@30⅜	30¼
Total.....	340,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	@..	19¾
October	.....	@..	20
December	15,000	21 @21¼	21

FLOUR—The market showed firmness and demand was only moderate. Sales, 25,300 bbls, mostly City Mills, including 15,000 bbls patents, and 4,125 bbls clear, on private terms; 2,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.60, 1,800 bbls straights at $3.25@$3.35, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.20, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.40, 2,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65, and 800 sacks No. 1 at $2.25....Arrivals, 13,639 bbls and 15,802 sacks; exports, 2,187 bbls and 18,268 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,020 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.25 @$2.75.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; new feeding quoted at 30¼@30¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 41½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.50 for new.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¾ @39c, free on board; No. 1, 40¼c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were 15 tanks crude sold recently at a southeast coast point for the West, at 16c. The mills were mostly asking 16c; while they found miscellaneous bidding of 15c, and it was thought that upon small lots a compromise price of 15½c would have been accepted, while in Texas 14½c and 15c were bid and asked respectively. But the mills were hesitating over offerings, and were especially careful in making contracts for future delivery, especially at near coast points. But in Texas, where less competition can be expected from the planters for the seed, as it is used less freely there by comparison with the near coast points, for fertilizing, there is not so much fear concerning future supplies, except as money conditions may hold as a factor. It is not only the relatively low price of the oil, with the seed values at present, but the possibility that the planters will freely bid more money for the supplies, together with the difficulty that many mills are experiencing in providing money for their usual accumulations of the product. Aside from this, the entire trade is confronted with the liberal supplies and low values of competing fats. In New-York, yesterday, sales of 1,000 bbls good off yellow at 23¾c, and 500 bbls prime yellow at 24c, with further business from the September shorts hindered by the light offering of ocean freight room....LARD OIL was steay in price on fair demands; quoted at 37@39c....LINSEED OIL was quiet and unchanged; quoted at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 14.—Oil closed $1.13; Standard's price, $1.12.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The supplies of hogs were larger than had been estimated, but they had little influence, as the packers were determined to advance the options in order to sell the January product, and found the outside sentiment helping. The cash demands were light on the small offering of freight room. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 6070 bbls pork, 8,808,880 lbs lard, 10,271,825 lbs meats; same time last year: 5,554 bbls pork, 9,058,145 lbs lard, 7,236,125 lbs meats. Chicago shipments last week: 9,231 bbls pork, 13,988,526 lbs lard, 16,688,435 lbs meats; same time last year: 7,821 bbls pork, 8,822,557 lbs lard, 13,879,811 lbs meats.

LARD—Was somewhat firmer—about 2½ points at the West, through manipulation, as cash demands were unimportant, and the general export business restricted by the difficulty in getting ocean freight room; with September there closing at 3.30c nominal; October was at 3.27½@3.35c, closing at 3.32½@3.35c; December at 3.40@3.47½c, closing at 3.47½c; January at 3.62½@3.70c, closing at 3.62½c bid. Here there were unimportant sales; cash at 3.67½c; tank at 3.35@3.37½c; September option at 3.60c nominal. City steam was steady; sales of 95 tcs at 3.35@3.40c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 3.85c; South American at 4.40c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—Made an advance of 2½c to 7½c at the West, where there was more done in the January option; September there closed at $5.75 nominal; October was at $5.67½@$5.80, closing at $5.75 bid; January at $0.67½@$6.75, closing at $6.72½@$6.75. Here there was a slow trading for export, and 150 bbls mess and family mess sold....Quotations here: Mess, in job lots, $7.50 @$8.00; family mess, $9.50@$11; short clear, $7.50 @$8.50.

CUTMEATS—There was more done in city meats at well-sustained prices. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5½c; 50 bbls clear bellies at 5¾c....City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼@5½c; 10-lb average, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c.

BACON—Made an advance on short ribs at the West of 2½ points, and closed steady, with moderate dealings, where September closed at 3.12½c nominal; October at 3.10@3.15c, closing at 3.15c; January at 3.32½@3.37½c, closing at 3.37½c.

BEEF—Exporters were light buyers, and trading otherwise was slack. Prices ruled easy....Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@ $9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@ $6; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were wanted at firm prices. $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price....Bacon, 4⅞c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4⅝c; 120 lb, 5c; pigs, 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 51,438 head; same time last year, 27,905 head. Chicago—Receipts, 42,000 head; 5c lower; $2.45@ $3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3@$3.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,200 head; steady; slow; $2.85@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; 5@10c lower; $2.60@$3.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,869 head; 5c lower; $2.80@$3.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 730 head; $2.90@$3.25.

TALLOW—Shippers were slow buyers, and the trading otherwise was slack. But the melters were quite firm at 3¼c, with 3 1-16c bid. Light offering of ocean freight room, especially for the Continent, with its strong rates operates against the movement in the product. Of country made, sales of 100,000 lb, in lots, at 3¼@3⅜c, as to quality, to the extent of 125,000 lb. At Chicago, last sales of packers' grade at 3⅜c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there has been nothing of importance done, with 4¼c bid, and 4½c asked, with Chicago at 4c. For lard stearine the quiet and easier feeling for Western, of which sales of 150 tcs prime at 3¾c; city quoted at 4¼@c4¾c. Oleo oil at Rotterdam at 30 florins for Swift's extra, and 24 florins for Modoc.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and 5@15 points higher on the better foreign markets, with trading only local. Havre was steady at ⅛@¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at unchanged prices to ½ pfennig down....Spot Rio dull and easy at 10c, 10¼c for No. 7, without sales. Spot Rio Call, 11 A. M.—November

good, $3@$4; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@$3.25; fair to good, $1.70@$2.85; bulls, $2@$2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.85; calves, $4@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market dull; 5@10c lower.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market steady and strong; native steers, $2.75@$4.60; native cows, $1.60@$2.10; Texas steers, $2.40; Texas cows, $1.75@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market 5c lower; light, $3.10@$3.30; mixed, $2.80@$3.20; heavy, $2.90@$3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 908 head; market dull; sales light; bucks, $1.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000 head. Market dull. Choice steers 10c higher. Others steady. Common to extra steers, $3.10@$5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.35; calves, $3.50@$3.90; Texans, $2.35@$3; Western rangers, $2.20@$3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 45,000 head. Market for good steady. Others 5c lower. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.70@$3.25; common to choice mixed, $2.75@$3.35; choice assorted, $3.30@$3.37½; light, $3.05@$3.45; pigs, $2@$3.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25,000 head; market weak and 10c lower. Inferior to choice, $2@$3; lambs, $2.50@$4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, at 40s 3d; prime mess steady at 38s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 28s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 24s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 24s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 28s; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 21s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s 6d.—Cheese—American finest, white, firm at 42s; do, colored, firm at 44s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 15s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 2d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 10d; September firm at 2s 9⅝d; October firm at 2s 9⅜d; November firm at 2s 9¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20s@40s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 89,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 22,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 61,100 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, value; September and October delivery, 4 28-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 25-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 23-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 23-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 23-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 24-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Sept. 14—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 9s 11¼d per cwt; November-December, 9s 3¾d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 29s per quarter; August shipment, via Cape, 29s. Spirits of turpentine, 18s 7½d per cwt.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net receipts, 8,708 bales; gross receipts, 8,910 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,071 bales; sales, 5,650 bales; stock, 80,124 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 19,798 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,457 bales; coastwise, 1,570 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 100,787 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14.—Cotton easy; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7¾c; net and gross receipts, 5,814 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,522 bales; sales, 354 bales; stock, 49,998 bales.

FOR ASSAULTING AN INFANT.

A Woman Locked Up—The Little One May Die.

Mrs. Ida Potush of 162 Essex Street was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Beyer of the Eldridge Street Station charged with committing an assault on the four-weeks-old infant of Mrs. Rebecca Weizenger, who lives in the same house.

For some time past there has not been the best of feeling between the two women, and they had numerous quarrels.

Mrs. Potush went up on the roof on Friday to hang out some clothes, and it is alleged that she was followed by Mrs. Weizenger, who carried the infant in her arms. The women soon engaged in another dispute. It is claimed that the Weizenger woman said: "You cannot escape me now."

There are conflicting stories told of what followed, but during the trouble the infant received a severe blow on the head with a rolling pin, cutting a gash and rendering it insensible.

Mrs. Weizenger claims that Mrs. Potush rushed at her with the pin, and in attempting to strike her with it struck the child.

Mrs. Potush says that she was defending herself, and that the blow was struck by the mother herself in a struggle to see who would get possession of the pin. Dr. A. S. Blenenstock attended the child. Its condition became alarming yesterday, and the police were notified.

The prisoner was taken to the Essex Market Court, where she plead not guilty. Magistrate Brann received a certificate from Dr. Blenenstock, stating that the child's injuries would probably result fatally. The Magistrate committed Mrs. Potush without bail to await the result of the infant's injuries.

Parcels Post to Honduras.

Postmaster Dayton announces that a Parcels Post Convention has been concluded between this country and the Republic of Honduras, which goes into effect immediately. Parcels post packages for destination in the Republic of Honduras will be admitted to the mails hereafter made up and dispatched from the Post Offices of New-York, San Francisco, and New-Orleans, for the Post Offices of Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amajala, and Trujillo. The postage rates and conditions are the same as those governing the parcels post exchange with British Guiana.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. W. E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, upon the arrival of Capt. Brechemin, and will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for duty to relieve First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, who, upon being relieved, will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty at that post, to relieve First Lieut. George D. De Sohn, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. De Sohn, upon being relieved, will report at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for duty.

—First Lieut. Wilson Chase, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieuts. Matthew Batson, Second Cavalry; William D. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry; George H. McMaster, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Second Cavalry, and Willis J. Hulle, Twenty-first Infantry, now undergoing instruction in torpedo service at Willets Point, N. Y., have been ordered to their respective stations.

—Capt. William B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at New-York City and will report at Fort Brady, Michigan, for duty to relieve Capt. Charles Richard, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Richard, upon being relieved, will take station at New-York City and assume the duty of attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits.

—Capt. F. B. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved temporarily from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and ordered to take charge of the construction at Fort Harrison, Mon., with headquarters at Helena. He will relieve Capt. G. S. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster.

—Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Oct. 1, and will take station at Baltimore and assume duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits.

—Capt. Louis Brechemin, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in Baltimore, Md., and will report at Fort Sherman, Idaho, for duty.

Navy.

—Ensign C. Davis, detached from the Bethlehem Iron Works, is ordered to the Carnegie Steel Company, temporarily, and then to the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington.

—Chaplain A. L. Royse, detached from the Naval Academy Oct. 14, is ordered to the New-York.

—Chaplain H. W. Jones, detached from the Constellation Oct. 15, is ordered to the Texas.

—Chaplain H. H. Clark, detached from the New-York, is ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Chaplain S. D. Boorem is ordered to the Constellation Oct. 15.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

SHARP LETTER FROM PRESIDENT SAMUEL SPENCER.

The Attitude of the Southern Railway Company Explained to the Georgia State Railroad Commissioners —Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line Taken to Task —The Southern Does Not Want to Control Rates.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, has sent a long letter to Chairman L. N. Trammell, of the Georgia Railroad Commission, in reply to letters sent to that body by Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line. President Spencer declares that many of Mr. St. John's statements relating to the Southern Railroad Company are untrue and misleading, and he proceeds to point out specifically the alleged misstatements.

After denying in detail Mr. St. John's various allegations that the Southern Railway Company owns and controls certain Southern railroad lines which are not part of its system, Mr. Spencer says: "In the general attitude which he (St. John) assumes as a self-constituted defender of the laws of Georgia, and as public censor of those who he would have you believe are endeavoring to infringe them, and as sole champion of that competition which the Constitution and the laws of Georgia guarantee to her citizens, he is as little entitled to your respect and confidence as are his utterances which I have quoted. He would have you believe that the present havoc in revenues and the general disturbance of business relations, whether competitive or otherwise, throughout the State and the entire South, which his company has inaugurated and is still continuing, are but the manifestations of his desire to protect the people of Georgia from threatened monopoly.

"I beg to assure your honorable commission that the Southern Railway Company is not, and does not intend to be, a violator of the laws of Georgia. Any statement to that effect is entirely gratuitous and untrue. It has acquired no railroads in the State of Georgia which it has not a perfect right to control and operate under the laws of your State. It holds itself amenable to those laws, and is ready and willing at all times to have its acts submitted to and passed upon by the courts or other tribunals of competent jurisdiction. It has no desire to monopolize the business of Georgia, or, as Mr. St. John would have you believe, to oppress or injure its competitors or any other vested interest within or without the State. Quite the contrary, it recognizes, to the fullest degree, that its own success is dependent upon the prosperity of all these interests and of the communities which it serves. The effort of the Southern Railway has been not to control rates, but to keep them uniform and reasonable and public."

GREAT NORTHERN'S REPORT.

President Hill Makes Some Comments on the Year's Business.

The annual report of the Great Northern Railroad, just issued, shows for the year ended June 30, gross earnings, $15,297,453; operating expenses and taxes, $8,427,033, and net earnings $6,870,420. There was an increase of $2,187,513 in the gross earnings and an increase of $1,366,158 in the net earnings. After paying $1,250,000 in dividends, a surplus remains of $1,042,546, which is an increase over the surplus of the previous year of $853,038.

President James J. Hill says that within the year just closed there was no change in the funded debt or share capital of the Great Northern Company, or of either of its proprietary railway companies. The change in the bonded debt of the leased Manitoba Road was caused in part by sinking fund redemption of first mortgage 7 per cent. land-grant bonds, and in part by the exchange of other bonds of the same class for consolidated 4½ per cent. bonds.

"The phenomenally abundant crops with which the territory served by the Great Northern system was blessed in the year 1895," remarks President Hill, "necessarily added much to the volume of the traffic moved over its lines. Nearly 70,000,000 bushels of wheat alone were transported in the business year covered by this report. Still the progress of the traffic of the system toward greater diversity in the articles comprising it was never more marked. The percentage of earnings from haulage of grain to the total freight earnings is year by year decreasing, while the income from other traffic shows a relative increase.

"The progress of rates and of amounts paid by the public for transportation per unit of traffic still maintain a steady downward course. It cannot be disputed that during the past twenty years the price of no commodity bought and sold in the markets of the country has fallen so fast or so far as that of rail transportation. In the downward course of transportation rates a point is always reached when the decrease ceases to go to the benefit of the producer by being added to the market price at the point of production, but all goes to the benefit of the consumer, by being deducted from the market price at the point of consumption. A survey of the course of prices of the great staples of the world will not fail to convince the most casual observer that this point has been reached and passed long ago, and that no other cause has so much operated to depress prices as cheap transportation."

FIGURES OF THE CONSOLIDATED.

A General Statement from the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—A general statement of the affairs of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1896, was given out this afternoon. The gross earnings of the road for operation are shown to be $30,345,630.10; operating expenses, $21,137,-226.51. The total income of the road (including $855,695.98 from miscellaneous sources), is given as $10,064,089.49; deduction for taxes, interest, and rentals, $6,397,-197.40; dividends (four of 2 per cent. each) paid during the year, $3,608,542; surplus for the twelve months, $58,350.09.

The figures given show an increase of $2,443,889 over the earnings of the year ending June 30, 1895. The company's capital stock is now $47,745,700. The statement says that the demoralized condition of the money market has delayed progress on the Boston terminal, but it is hoped to complete the work during the year 1897. Referring to the experiment with electricity as a motive power, the statement says the results have surprised experts, and it is now probable that a third rail may be laid at various points on the company's property during the coming year. Short branches to centres of business and population may then be constructed. As to the Bridgeport grade crossings question, the statement says that until certain legal matters have been adjusted a contract for the entire work cannot be made.

President Clark says that the Board of Directors do not anticipate lessened net revenues or reduced dividends during the coming year.

Illinois Central's Income.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Illinois Central statement of income from traffic for July shows gross receipts of $1,649,594, against $1,506,656 last year, an increase of $140,938; operting expenses and taxes, $1,323,278, against $1,104,951 last year, an increase of $218,327; excess of receipts over operating expenses and taxes, last year, $326,316; this year, $408,705; decrease, $77,389; gross receipts for August, (estimated,) $1,678,326, an increase over 1895 of $38,259. There was an increase in mileage between July, 1895, and July, 1896, of 239 miles.

Railroad Discrimination Opposed.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have amended their petition to the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding the railroad discrimination against this city in the matter of freight rate differentials. Instead of alleging the violation of but one clause of the inter-State commerce law, as in the original, the amended petition alleges the violation of four clauses. The document was sent to the Chairman of the commission in Washington yesterday.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago east-bound last week aggregated 61,-846 tons, as compared with 61,995 tons the previous week and 60,900 tons last year. The Lake Shore carried 9,409 tons, the Grand Trunk 7,145 tons, the Michigan Central 7,008 tons, Wabash 6,546 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 6,174 tons, Nickel Plate 6,177 tons, Erie 5,766 tons, Pan Handle 5,928 tons, and Big Four 2,928 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—President Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line says that the volume of business carried by his road has greatly increased since the reduced rates were put in force, and that what the company is losing in rates is more than made up in volume, so that the profits are greater than ever before.

—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., the new President of the Long Island Railroad, is now in this city, having severed his official connection with the Southern Railway Company. He will take a vacation of two or three weeks before assuming control of the Long Island Road.

—A report that the Norfolk and Western Railroad would eventually become a part of the Southern Railway system was denied yesterday by a member of the Norfolk and Western Reorganization Committee.

—An agreement has been reached by the St. Paul lines ending the freight war between Chicago and St. Paul and restoring the tariff in force prior to the first cut made by the Car Ferry route.

—The Alabama State Railroad Commission has refused the petition of several railroads in that State to allow a moderate increase in freight rates.

—Charges of rate discrimination against the Missouri Pacific have been filed with the Nebraska Board of Agriculture.

Glen Island's Strange Collection.

The close of the season at Glen Island to-morrow leaves the management of the island in possession of a collection of miscellaneous objects involuntarily acquired from the many visitors of the past Summer. This collection comprises innumerable trifles that were lost by the patrons of the resort —thousands of unclaimed articles which their owners did not value sufficiently to call for or else missed without recollecting where they had lost them. The lost-article department forms a museum by itself, and contains handkerchiefs, umbrellas, parasols, books, pipes of many kinds, photographs, pocket matchboxes, spectacles and spectacle cases, cigar holders and cases, hat pins, fans, and gloves. There is also a solitary upper set of artificial teeth, which must have been left by some singularly absentminded individual.

The season just coming to an end has been the most successful in the history of Glen Island. Including those who went by the regular boats and the excursionists from New-Haven, New-London, Norwalk, and other points on the Sound, more than 2,000,-000 visitors have availed themselves of the amusement and recreation afforded by the resort since the beginning of the Summer.

Ex-Fire Chief a Messenger.

Commissioner Robert J. Wright, of the Corrections Department, has appointed Joseph C. Perley as messenger in the Jefferson Market Court and prison in the place of William Ryno. Perley is a brother-in-law of Commissioner Wright, and was Chief of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He was also a Fire Commissioner after the paid Fire Department was organized. Of late years he has been an insurance adjuster for a large insurance company. He is brother of Henry Perley, who was Chief Clerk of the Tombs Court under the old Police Justices.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises...5:40	Sun sets...6:09	Moon sets... ...

HIGH WATER SEPT. 15.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
1:44 A. M.	2:20 A. M.	4:00 A. M.
2:07 P. M.	2:53 P. M.	4:42 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 15.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 1
Massachusetts	London	Sept. 2
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Curacao	Sept. 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Werra	Gibraltar	Sept. 7
Westernland	Antwerp	Sept. 5

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 13
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 13
Critic	Dundee	Sept. 2
El Monte	New-Orleans	Sept. 11
Majestic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Nueces	Galveston	Sept. 9
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12
Spree	Bremen	Sept. 8

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

California	Gibraltar	Sept. 8
El Sud	New-Orleans	Sept. 12
Hekla	Christiansand	Sept. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Sept. 5
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Sept. 10

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Lucania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Prins F. Hendrik	Prince Jones	Sept. 6
Prussia	Hamburg	Sept. 6
State of Texas	Galveston	Sept. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 12

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 17
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Wells City	Swansea	Sept. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Paso	Sept. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Sept. 16	Havana	113 Wall St.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
San Marcos	Sept. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Sept. 17	Gonaives	24 State St.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Yumuri	Sept. 18	Gonaives	24 State St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Sept. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerb'k'r	Sept. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lorenzo	Sept. 19	Hull	22 State St.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Sept. 20	Havana	Pier 29 E. R.
Allianca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Sept. 22	Port Limon	24 State St.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	Cuba & Mex.	Pier 37 N. R.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alps	Sept. 26	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 26	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
La Paul	Sept. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Maasdam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of Calif'nia	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Sept. 14.

SS Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) Lavin, Vera Cruz Sept. 4, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Brown, Amsterdam Sept. 1, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Russ, Stettin Aug. 29, via Swinemunde, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Kingston Aug. 29, via Port Limon Sept. 7, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool Sept. 4, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:07 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Boyce, Tampico Sept. 6, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Brunswick Sept. 11, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Sept. 3, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Linnell, Bremen Aug. 29, via Shields Sept. 1, in ballast to W. W. Hurlburt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Viva, (Norw.,) Jansen, Savannah Aug. 30, with naval stores to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen. Is bound to Glasgow. Put into this port in distress, with loss of spars and sails.

Bark Themis, (Norw.,) Tobiason, Progreso 34 ds, with logwood to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen. Is bound to Liverpool. Put into this port for medical aid, crew being sick with beriberi.

Bark Retriever, (of London,) Cole Harbor Britain, N. S., 11 ds, in ballast to Harvey & Outerbridge.

Bark Shenir, (of Glasgow, Mason, Rio Janeiro 52 ds, in ballast to master.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Marima, for Tilt Cove, N. F.; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for Richmond and Newport News.

Bark Star of the East, for Brisbane.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York Sept. 4 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Sept. 2 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Alsatian, (Br.,) Capt. Vallat, sld. from Naples for New-York Sept. 9.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York Sept. 10.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, sld. from Stettin for New-York Sept. 10.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Stettin for New-York Sept. 11.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New-York Sept. 12.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, sld. from Bremen for New-York Sept. 12.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

SS Kansas (Br.) sld. from Barry for New-York yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Kara, (Br.,) Capt. Walsh, from New-York Aug. 6, via Newport News, arr. at Geestemunde yesterday.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Shaw, from New-York Aug. 12, via Port Said, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Sept. 4 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Venitia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Aswanly, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 5 P. M. yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Servia*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Servia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg and Bremen must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland and Germany must be directed "per New-York";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamship from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Yumuri; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 A M (supplementary at 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortes, per steamship Athos, (letters must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by way to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. M